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WAR SPREADING.

Cantonese Extending
Campaign.

SUN CHUAN-FANG TO FIGHT?

Wu Pei-fu Eclipsed: But Others
Joining in.

Shanghai, September 9.
The "China Press" says that it has been disclosed from an authoritative source that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has issued an ultimatum that unless General Chang Kai-shek withdraws southwards, Sun Chuan-fang will open an offensive. Sun Chuan-fang is reported to have ordered his subordinate Lu Hsiang-ting (tupin of Chekiang) to move two divisions towards Hupch province to attack the Cantonese in the rear.

Vernacular papers state that Chang Kai-shek has ordered a general offensive against Kiangsi and that the Cantonese have actually entered the province, claiming the capture of the city of Mei-kuan.—Reuter.

OPPOSITION REMAINS.

Although the southern Nationalists have now occupied the cities of Wuchang, Hanyang and Hankow, they have by no means destroyed all opposition.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu must be regarded as on the decline. It is true that he has other military adherents further North but they will have been disheartened by the trend of events and especially by the treachery of Liu Tso-jung, defender of Hanyang.

For days the Nationalists hampered at the gates of Wuchang without getting in. As soon as the "bright sky, white sun" flag of the Cantonese was hoisted by one brigade of the Hanyang garrison, the other Northern divisions retired. Wuchang and Hankow were evacuated and order has been restored by the southerners now in control.

River Crossed Under Cover.
Chinese reports indicated that Wu Pei-fu may have gone down the Yangtze River on one of his gunboats but it seems more probable that, as called by Reuter, he went north with his troops.

General Chang Kai-shek, commander-in-chief, was on the Wuchang sector. Keeping the northerners occupied, he paved the way towards General Tang Sang-chi (his Hunan subordinate) coming up on the centre and striking a vital blow on Hanyang. Some of Chang's own troops also wheeled round from Wuchang, crossed the river under cover, and assisted in the subjugation of Hanyang.

Once the strategic heights above Hanyang had fallen, Hankow was untenable.

What About Chang Tso-lin?
The net result of these captures is that Wu Pei-fu has lost the province which was essentially "his own." Crossing the Hupch frontier, he goes into Honan, which is south of the Yellow River. Should he not make a stand there he will be in the very North of China Proper.

In Honan are several thousand pro-Nationalist troops under Fan Chung-siao, better known as the "White Wolf Cub," as he is the successor of the former notorious bandit, the "White Wolf," whose men have now been embodied into an army.

There is as yet no evidence that the Fengtien party, of which Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Mukden is the head, has sent any troops into the field to help their ally, Wu Pei-fu.

On the other hand, developments are springing up in Kiangsi province which is to the south of the Yangtze River and to the east of Hunan.

Attacking First.
Kiangsi comes within the domains of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, generalissimo of five provinces extending up to Shanghai and Kiangsu province.

Hitherto Marshal Sun has maintained armed neutrality. Chang Kai-shek seems to have ignored the possibility of a sudden sortie on his right flank and rear and continued to push ahead.

At the moment it appears as if the Nationalists, instead of waiting for Sun Chuan-fang to come to Wu Pei-fu's aid, are "trespassing" on Kiangsi.

From Changsha, one of the southern bases, Nationalist forces

SOVIET WOMAN.

AS NEW MINISTER TO
MEXICO.
DOCTRINES IN AMERICA.

Washington, Sept. 8.
A report from Mexico City says that Madame Kollontai, at present the Soviet Minister to Norway, has been appointed Soviet Minister to Mexico. She is a most able woman.

It is stated that she directed the Bolshevik propaganda in Mexico, the United States and Latin America with considerable success.

The appointment is regarded as indicating that the Soviet will make renewed efforts to spread their doctrines in the United States.—Reuter's American Service.

are reported to have branched off towards Pinghsiang, the southern terminus of the completed portion of the northern half of the Hankow-Canton Railway.

Fighting Soon?
If the Cantonese are content not to go any further North at the moment, but extend their scope eastwards, they can also come down the Yangtze from Wuchang (or Hankow), enter Kiangsi and attack Kiukiang.

Meanwhile Sun Chuan-fang is amassing his troops along his frontiers. He has given the Nationalists 24 hours to withdraw and hostilities seem imminent.

The men on the Fukien-Kwangtung border, are also under Sun Chuan-fang. A full report on happenings in this sector will be found elsewhere in this issue.

REPORTS BY MAIL.

Street Fighting in Wuchang
Described.

Peking, Sept. 4.
Fighting for mastery of the central provinces which has been in progress for more than a week between the Cantonese forces and Marshal Wu Pei-fu became increasingly fierce yesterday. From Pagoda Hill, a mile south of Wuchang, the Cantonese fired artillery into the city and were repulsed in street fighting. The gunboats of the northern forces raked the Cantonese lines from the river, aiding the reinforcements from Honan, and stiffening General Wu Pei-fu's stubborn resistance.

A heavy attack is progressing and the Northern forces are holding their positions at Wuchang, which has been invested for several days, although several times they have been forced to enter the city and to engage in street fighting.

Japanese Marines Land.
General Wu Pei-fu crossed over the Yangtze River to Hankow day before yesterday. Martial law prevails at Hankow, the several military authorities preventing disturbances, despite the almost complete confusion. The British, French, and American consulates are guarded by their respective gunboats. The Japanese landed 200 marines, which had a salutary effect.

Nanking advices say that General Sun Chuan-fang is sending troops to Kiangsi, but apparently they are not participating actively.—Associated Press.

Shanghai Worried.
Shanghai, Sept. 4.
The Chinese population is actively preparing for a siege which they feel is inevitable within the next three weeks unless General Sun Chuan-fang is able to stem the advance of the Cantonese army.

Troops are being rushed to the Kiangsi border and the Arsenal is working night and day turning out rifles, machine guns and three-inch cannon. The Hankow front is 700 miles away but there is a general feeling that the Cantonese are financed and equipped by Russia which gives them a distinct advantage over the northern defenders.

There are also unmistakable indications that General Chang Tsung-chang, Fengtien tuchun of Shantung, whom General Sun Chuan-fang drove out of Shanghai 18 months ago, is planning to attack from the north while General Sun's troops are busy helping General Wu Pei-fu defend Hankow.—United Press.

THIRD ACTION.

MUCH DISPUTED POKFULAM
PROPERTY.
A LADY PLAINTIFF.

A claim respecting a house which has already been the subject of much litigation was heard in the Summary Court this morning.

The house in question is No. 31A, Pokfulam Road, the owner and former occupier of which, a Chinese lady, was the plaintiff.

Plaintiff, Mrs. Chan Kwok Shi, claims from the Hong On firm, \$950, \$450 being 18 months' rent for a portion of the ground floor which she states was hired by the defendant for giving shelter to certain workmen and keeping their tools in; and \$500 alleged to have been a loan.

Mr. D. McCallum, for the plaintiff, stated that plaintiff had owned houses in Kiu Yang Lane which she had pulled down for the purposes of re-erection facing Pokfulam Road. The Hong On firm were engaged as contractors for this work. The plaintiff was living at 31A, Pokfulam Road in a completed house and in response to a request by the defendants agreed to let the workmen have a portion of the ground floor at \$25 a month.

With regard to the claim for money lent, Mr. McCallum stated that immediately after the contract between the plaintiff and the defendants had been entered into for the reconstruction of the houses, the defendants wanted money to construct some kind of a store for materials and the plaintiff accordingly advanced \$500.

Guilt Influence.
Neither the rent nor the loan had been paid, it was further stated. The arrangement with regard to rent and the loan were only verbal; there being nothing in writing. It was agreed that the plaintiff should deduct from the money owing on the certificates, the respective amounts. Mr. McCallum stated. The house had already been the subject of two court actions and an arbitration. The architect had not been satisfied with the progress of the work which was held up during the strike, and had put an end to the contract. The contractor, as a result of influence in the contractors' guild, had made it extraordinarily difficult for the plaintiff to get the work completed.

There was a clause in the original contract, said Mr. McCallum, which stated that any dispute should go to arbitration. But the arbitrator could not deal with the matters relating to the rent and loan as they were outside the contract. It had therefore been necessary to bring the matter to court again.

Plaintiff went into the witness box and bore out the opening statement. She said that on the certificates she still owed defendant \$2,000. This had been adjudged at the arbitration but there had been a stay of execution for the present case to be decided.

Houses Reduced.
Cross-examined by Mr. W. B. Hind, plaintiff denied that all she had allowed the contractor was a portion of the yard of her house for the storage of materials. She also denied that the original contract price for the reconstruction was \$43,750 and that she had stated "her partner" could not pay more than \$42,750. She had not got a partner.

Plaintiff also denied that as she was not willing to pay the original price she compromised by offering \$500 not to be included in the contracted price but to be paid on the completion of the contract.

Plaintiff stated in reply to further questions that the original contract price had provided for five-storied houses but that the defendant had told her that the Government would not allow this. In spite of the fact that the houses were to be reduced in size, the defendant had wanted an increase. The case is proceeding.

MOROCCO.

REPORTED EVACUATION
DENIED.

Paris, September 8.
"Le Journal" publishes a report from San Sebastian, that the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs has formally denied the news from a British source that Spain intended to evacuate Morocco.—Havas.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2/1 15/16.

"SILENT NAVY."

NO FUKIEN ATTACK ON
SWATOW?
ARMIES NOT MOVING.

Last week-end the "northern" Chinese Navy was still anchored in Foochow and Amoy, appearing unlikely to blockade Swatow as rumoured.

Intelligence which arrived yesterday from Amoy (in Fukien province) indicates that there is a little uneasiness at that port.

Chinese of the better class have left the interior for the city and concession, bringing valuables with them for fear of trouble breaking out on the Kwangtung frontier.

Swatow is, of course, mined. It transpires that the official families fleeing earlier in the week went to Canton for safety.

At present the only steamers calling at Swatow from Hong Kong are the O.S.K. boats and the "feeder" ships of the J.C.F.L. British shipping is not putting in there.

Peculiarities of War.
As to the threat of invasion of Kwangtung, it is clear that anxiety has passed at Swatow.

A small force did cross the border some days ago. It never went into action and report has it that the men went over to the Nationalist side.

From vernacular sources it is learned that there was considerable plotting and scheming in connection with this side issue.

An army of between 5,000 and 10,000 bayonets is "mobilised" on the Fukien side.

In separate instances small actions may have been fought, but of little consequence. Bandits have also taken advantage of the situation.

Canton is not very assured as to there being no danger of war so close to their own territory.

Other Influences.

General Li Chai-sum, commanding the "home" garrison, is stated to have been asked by General Chang Kai-shek to send his army northwards to central China to join the Expedition.

On the other hand, another Nationalist administrator wants General Li Fuk-lam of Honan to march his detachment (about 10,000 strong) into the interior of Swatow.

General Li is reluctant to leave his "zone," but he may send a brigade or so to reinforce the Cantonese on garrison duty near the Fukien boundary.

As yet the possibility of an attack by Fukien on Kwangtung, to relieve the pressure on Wu Pei-fu, seems remote.

Tupan Chow Yam-yan of Fukien is a subordinate of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. Should Sun Chuan-fang enter the struggle, then Tupan Chow may send his troops into Kwangtung, the element of surprise has now vanished and the Cantonese are on the qui vive.

PIRACY PLANNED?

TAKING ARMS TO THE S.S.
"HAI HONG."

TWO MEN ARRESTED.

What appears to have been an attempt to commit a piracy on a Douglas Co. boat by smuggling firearms aboard was detected this morning by the arrest of a cook to the Indian guards on the s.s. "Hai Hong" and another man, at 9.30 this morning.

Acting on information received, Senior Revenue Officer G. Watt and Chinese officers kept a lookout on the wharf and observed a sampan drawing alongside the vessel. The guards' cook was in the sampan with a bundle under his arm. A Chinese officer accosted the man and on opening the bundle found that it contained two fully loaded automatic pistols, another weapon, with an empty chamber and about 100 rounds of ammunition.

On an accusation made by the cook, another man who was alleged to be looking over the side of the vessel was also arrested.

The men will be brought before the Magistrate to-morrow.

YANGTSE INCIDENT.

Did the Navy Bombard
Wanhhsien?

"INFLECTED DAMAGE" THERE.

British Gunboat Action: Latest
Intelligence.

Reports have been current that the British Navy has been bombarding Wanhhsien, the town in Szechuan province, on the Yangtze River, which opened fire from ship and shore.

It has been stated that the port is in flames. As yet there are no official details. A Government despatch states, however, that our gunboats bombarded the town after the incident, inflicting considerable damage.

There is no information as to whether active reprisals have been taken or not subsequent to the action.

Five of the six B. & S. officers were rescued; but nothing is said as to whether the two river steamboats have been released.

Cruisers to the Rescue?

As foreshadowed in yesterday's "China Mail," H.M.S. "Hawkins," flagship of the China Squadron, has proceeded to the vicinity.

The "China Mail" also learns that the despatch of cruisers from Home is being speeded up. H.M.S. "Carysfort," "Castor" and "Dartmouth" left on September 2 for the China Station with relief, accompanied by the submarine L27 to replace the L3.

Apparently the cruisers will be here in three weeks or so, instead of the end of October as at first anticipated, if necessary leaving the L27 behind.

H.M.S. "Durban," which is at Singapore on a southward cruise, has been detained there—it is gathered—pending instructions to return here if needed.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

The following official report on the incident at Wanhhsien is communicated for information:—

"It is confirmed that five European merchant officers were rescued and the other wounded presumed drowned. The following is a summary of the reports received:—

"The s.s. 'Kiawo,' manned by officers and men from H.M. ships 'Despatch,' 'Mantis' and 'Scarab,' proceeded up river from Ichang early on September 4 to obtain the release of the European officers and native crew confined on board the s.s. 'Wanhhsien' and s.s. 'Wantung' and if possible to remove these steamers.

"The s.s. 'Kiawo' arrived at Wanhhsien on the evening of September 5 and went alongside the 'Wanhhsien' but was too heavily fired upon that it was not possible to proceed to s.s. 'Wantung' and she retired after having removed the European officers.

How Rescue Was Planned.

The officers of the s.s. 'Wantung' jumped overboard as pre-arranged. The captain was picked up by the 'Kiawo,' the chief officer by a French gunboat, but she retired after having removed wounded and is presumed drowned.

"H.M.S. 'Cockchafer,' which was at anchor at Wanhhsien, thereupon bombarded the town and as far as is known inflicted considerable damage.

"H.M.S. 'Widgeon,' which had arrived from Chungking, also took part.

"The three ships returned down the river and have arrived at Ichang."

FURTHER DETAILS.

Rugby, Sept. 8.
Further details received regarding the Naval action at Wanhhsien on Upper Yangtze (in which the casualties amounted to five British officers and about dozen other Naval ranks) make it clear that an extremely difficult operation was attempted with great gallantry and a considerable measure of success.

The object of the small Naval forces engaged was to free if possible the British-owned trading vessels "Wanhhsien" and "Wantung" which were forcibly detained by General Yan Sen, and to obtain the release of six merchant officers of these vessels, which were otherwise manned by Chinese crews.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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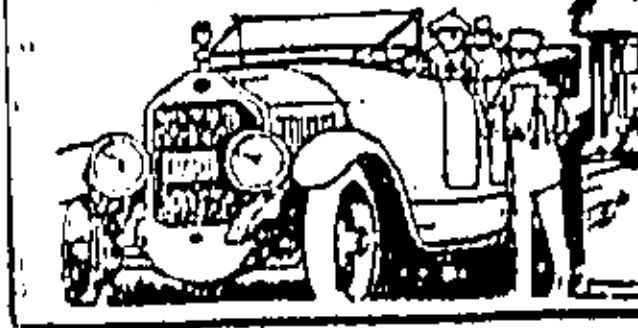
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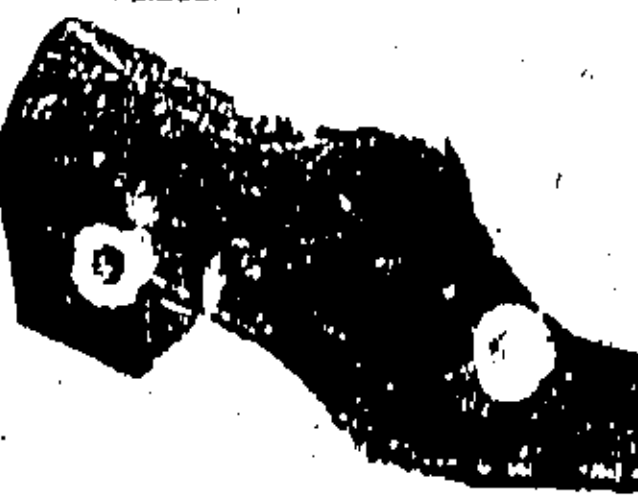
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NOTICES.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH YEARLY DRAWING of 20 DEBENTURES (1926) of the Hongkong Club, Payable on THURSDAY, the 23rd September, 1926, will be held in the Club House, at 11 o'clock, a.m., on TUESDAY, the 14th September, 1926.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,

T. A. ROBERTSON,

Genl. Secy.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1926.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 9th October, 1926, (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, Causeway Bay Stables and Hongkong Club Annex. Entries will close at 12 O'CLOCK NOON on SATURDAY, 25th September, 1926.

Hongkong, August 31, 1926.

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FRIDAY, the 10th Sept. 1926 commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Room, Puddell Street.

72 Cases Pilsener Beer (Quarts) Red Label.

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2 Cases "40 Pops" Guinness' Drummer Boy Brand Stout (Pints).

2 Cases Bass and Iron Ship Bottlings.

1 Case Iron Glue.

1 Case Aluminium Kettles.

1 Case Sweet Corn.

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A Large Quantity of Fire Places and Accessories, Iron Hinges and Miscellaneous Goods.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 7th September, 1926.

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SATURDAY, the 11th Sept., 1926 commencing at 10.30 a.m.

at The Ritz Cafe, Alexandra Building, Ground Floor.

The Goods and Chattels of the above Cafe.

Comprising:—

Teak Tables, Teak Chairs, Ceiling and Bracket Fans, Table Lamps, Camp Chests, Ice Chests, Dinner Crockery, Cups and Saucers, Table Cloths, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Teak Counter, Teak and Glass Showcase, Gas Stove, Cooking Utensils, etc., etc.

(to be sold in small lots).

On View on Day of Sale.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 8th September, 1926.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

TUESDAY, the 21st Sept., 1926 commencing at 9.30 a.m.

at the Kowloon Naval Depot.

Old and Surplus Victualling Stores.

Comprising:—

Table Linen, Implements, Serge, Flannel, Remnants, Blankets, Sundries, Articles of Mess and Table Gear. (Including Electric Plated Ware), Clothing, Condemned Provisions for Poultry Feeding, etc.

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OBITUARY.

MRS. ARCHIBALD LITTLE.

A great reformer, traveller, writer, and pioneer of British interests in China, Mrs. Archibald Little, whose death took place on July 31, at the ripe age of 81 years. Until a year or two ago her energy was unabated, but latterly her health failed and the end was not unexpected. The ties of many years were broken in 1908, when Mrs. Little left China to settle in the old country. She was accompanied by her husband, and they took up residence at Falmouth, where Mr. Little died in November of the same year.

Born in Madeira, Mrs. Little was the daughter of Mr. Calderley Bewick, of Hallaton Hall, Leicestershire. As Miss A. E. N. Bewick, she achieved considerable success as a writer of novels, among which were "Margery Travers," "Onwards! but 'Whither?'" and "The Last of the Lomchams." In 1886 she married the late Mr. Archibald John Little, whose works on China are well known, and who was the first to open up the upper waters of the River Yangtze to steam navigation. Like her husband, Mrs. Little will always be gratefully remembered by the Chinese for her great work in securing the abolition of the cruel custom of distorting the feet of female children. It was she who founded the society known as "The Anti-Foot-Binding Society of China," and in this work she was enthusiastically supported by her husband, whose intimate knowledge of the Chinese at that time, and influence with those in high places, proved of the greatest value. A reform was promoted, which eventually resulted in a custom of a thousand years' standing being completely swept away. The anti-foot-binding movement certainly had its record of martyrdoms, but the time when natural feet meant ridicule and persecution for the Chinese girl vanished, and a greatly different sentiment took its place, with the happy outcome that the work of reform eventually fell into the hands of the Chinese themselves. With a gifted literary talent, Mrs. Little produced a number of well known books on Chinese life, including "Intimate China," "The Land of the Blue Gown," "Round About My Peking Garden," and "Li-Hang-chang: His Life and Times." Her novel, "A Marriage in China," in which she deals with one of the problems arising out of irregular unions between Europeans and Chinese women, attracted a good deal of attention in the Far East, owing to the identification of some of its characters with well-known residents, despite her energetic disclaimers. As a lecturer, Mrs. Little was much in request, and addressed the geographical societies of the chief cities of the United Kingdom, as well as reading a paper written by her husband before the British Association, at its meeting at Glasgow. Her little book, "Mother Darling," was written to advocate the reform of the law concerning the custody of children, and, as she put it, "to establish the rights of mothers to their own children." It had considerable effect at the time of its publication. After Mr. Archibald Little's death in 1908, she published a collection of his articles from the "North China Daily News" and other journals, under the title of "Gleanings from Fifty Years in China." She also edited his book, "Across Yunnan."

Mrs. Little was an indefatigable and fearless traveller, and accompanied her husband on expeditions to the Tibetan frontier and elsewhere at a time when such excursions were more difficult and less common than they are now. Both had many adventurous voyages up and down the Yangtze rapids. It was in February, 1898, that, accompanied by Mrs. Little, but acting as his own captain and engineer, Mr. Little made the first steam voyage upwards through the rapids, in the launch "Leechuan." He applied for leave to form a company to improve the navigation of the rapids, by levying a toll on the traffic. This was refused, but by arrangement with the local officials Mr. Little was enabled to open up his first mines in Szechuan. In 1890, he took the paddle-wheel steamer "Pioneer" to Chungking, and made four trips with her between Chungking and Ichang, but the Chinese Government refused to allow her to run. His most recent permission was with a new "Pioneer" in May, 1900. Then the Boxer outbreak occurred, and, after making one trip, she was taken up as a refugee steamer by the British Government at Chungking. The British Consul-General in Shanghai had ordered all foreigners out from the upper river, and the "Pioneer" left Chungking at 5 a.m., August 8, taking away the British Consul, Customs staff, and postal officials and employees, and three ladies, of whom Mrs. Little was one.

Mrs. Little's eldest sister, Soeur Agostina, of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul at Salonika, is a well-known figure in Balkan affairs. To visit her, Mrs. Little, at the age of 74, made a journey to Macedonia, and afterwards went on alone to Palestine, despite great discomforts incidental to travel in that country. No record of her would be complete without some allusion to the extraordinary kindness of heart, which she showed, especially to the poor and unfortunate. Her interest in all movements which tended to promote the emancipation of women was unabated to the end.

Lady Wade.

Lady Wade, the widow of Sir Thomas Francis Wade, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., at one time Minister in China, has died at Tunbridge Wells, after a short illness. She was Amelia, grand-daughter of Sir William Herschel, the distinguished astronomer who discovered the planet Uranus, and she married Sir Thomas Wade in 1868, who three years later became British Envoy at Peking and held the post till 1883. Later he became Professor of Chinese at Cambridge University.

Surgeon-Captain Read, R.N.

The death occurred on August 2, at Salisbury, of Surgeon-Captain John Charles Grosvenor Read, R.N., retired, aged 53. Dr. Read became a surgeon in the Navy on May 13, 1896, and four years later was in the Algerine at the taking of the Taku Forts during the war in China, receiving the China medal and Taku clasp. He was on duty at the time in a temporary hospital between the attacking ships and the forts. Afterwards he accompanied the first water party for the relief of Tientsin.

Commander Adair-Hall, R.N.

Commander Harold Adair-Hall, R.N., retired, died on July 29, at Hayling Island. From April, 1911, he commanded the destroyer "Vivago" in China. Shortly after the war broke out he obtained command of the destroyer "Mohawk" in the Tover Patrol and was instrumental in destroying Submarine U-8 in the Channel. From January 12, 1916, he served in the battleship "Viant," which took part in the Jutland battle. During the last part of the war he was acting Commander of the cruiser "Devonshire."



Colonel Frank Smith, Republican nominee for Senator from Illinois, was expected to be a central figure in the Senate investigation of primary campaign expenses when it was transferred to Chicago.

FIRST INFLUENZA THEN RHEUMATISM.

Lady Sufferer in Seattle Tells How She Found Cure in DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Whilst influenza is sufficiently serious in itself because of the state of profound prostration in which it leaves its victim, it is in the complications which almost invariably follow that the greatest danger lies. The chief and urgent need of every sufferer from influenza and its ill effects is a remedy which will restore strength as rapidly as possible. In a vast number of instances this has been found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the world's most famous blood and nerve tonic. As an example take the case of Mrs. J. E. Tabbutt, an American lady residing at 317, Seventh Avenue, Seattle.

"I had an attack of influenza, and went out too soon after my illness so had a relapse," says Mrs. Tabbutt. "For a time my condition was serious. The disease left me very weak and I had pains like rheumatism all over my body. The pain was especially acute across the small of my back, my chest and limbs. I was intensely nervous at times and also had a bronchial cough."

"A newspaper article led me to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and I was so much benefited after a short treatment that I continued taking the remedy. My colour improved in a short time and then gradually my strength came back and my appetite became keener. The pains have entirely left my body and my nerves no longer trouble me. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a great builder."

"As a remedy for anaemia, or watery blood, nervous debility, digestive disorders, and as a restorative after malaria attacks or other weakening illness, there is nothing better than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Your chemist can supply them, or send \$1.50 for a bottle, \$3 for 3 bottles, to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangle Road, Shanghai."

ZINOVIEFF LETTER.

ALLEGED FORGERY FACTORY.

Moscow, August 12. The preliminary examination of Dr. Drujelsky has revealed the origin of the notorious "Zinovieff Letter," which figured so prominently in the general election in England at the end of 1924, when the present Baldwin Government came into power. In his testimony, Dr. Drujelsky stated that in the course of his work as a forger of Soviet documents he was brought into contact with another forger, a White Russian engineer named Jemichinoff, who informed him that he was one of the authors of the "Zinovieff Letter" and that he still had the original draft of that letter in his possession. Jemichinoff stated that he and his accomplices received twenty pounds sterling for the "letter."

Dr. Drujelsky has also explained the origin of the letter that appeared in the "Chicago Tribune" and other American newspapers in February, 1925, containing instructions from the Executive Committee of the Comintern concerning work among the American farmers, and also the statement that "money for this purpose was being despatched to Ruthberg." The publication of this "letter" was the occasion for a strong anti-Soviet agitation in the American press at the time. Dr. Drujelsky states that a secret agent of the Polish Embassy in Berlin named Potztruff introduced him to the U.S. Consulate in Berlin. In December, 1924, Potztruff asked him to fabricate a document proving "Moscow's pernicious activities in America." Dr. Drujelsky forged the "instructions" referred to above, purporting to have come from the Berlin Embassy of the U.S.S.R. The forged letter was shown to Mr. Solles, the Berlin representative of the "Chicago Tribune." Mr. Solles, on examining the document, pointed out that the name of Ruthberg was wrong and that it should be Ruthenberg, the leader of the "Workers' Party of America." Dr. Drujelsky states further that in order to rectify the error, he forged a letter purporting to come from the office of Izvestia, in which it was stated that "money had been sent by the Comintern to the Communist Party of America addressed to Ruthberg." This was intended, says Dr. Drujelsky, in his testimony, to show that Ruthberg and Ruthenberg was the same person and that Izvestia was a branch office of the Comintern. Photographic facsimiles of both "documents" were sold to the U.S. Embassy in Berlin, states Dr. Drujelsky.—Tass.

AT THE QUEEN'S.

"ROLLING HOME."

"Rolling Home"—to be screened at the Queen's Theatre from to-day till Saturday—does the difficult trick of surpassing Denny's other screamingly funny farces, "Skinner's Dress Suit," "What Happened to Jones," and others, if such a thing is possible.

With an excellent farce plot, situation is piled on situation in speedy sequence and the laughs come rapidly as each new incident involves the hero in another embarrassing position.

The story, in brief, is that of a young man, virtually penniless, who returns to his home town, where the villagers believe him to be a millionaire, and tries to live up to his reputation as a capitalist.

By using a borrowed automobile, and bluffing his way through every situation which arises, he almost gets away with it, and when he is found out, has promoted his interests so well that his deception is forgotten.

Denny was never better than in his portrayal of the young-man-of-no-affairs who comes back as the conquering hero. He is an inspired comedian, with a personality that makes friends instantly.

Marion Nixon, who plays the feminine lead opposite the star, seems too beautiful to be real in many of the shots, and displays a keen sense of comedy herself. Ben Hendricks, Jr., as the pal of the impoverished young adventurer, E. J. Ratcliffe as the thundering capitalist, Margaret Seddon, George Nicholls and other members of the large cast, contribute excellent performances.

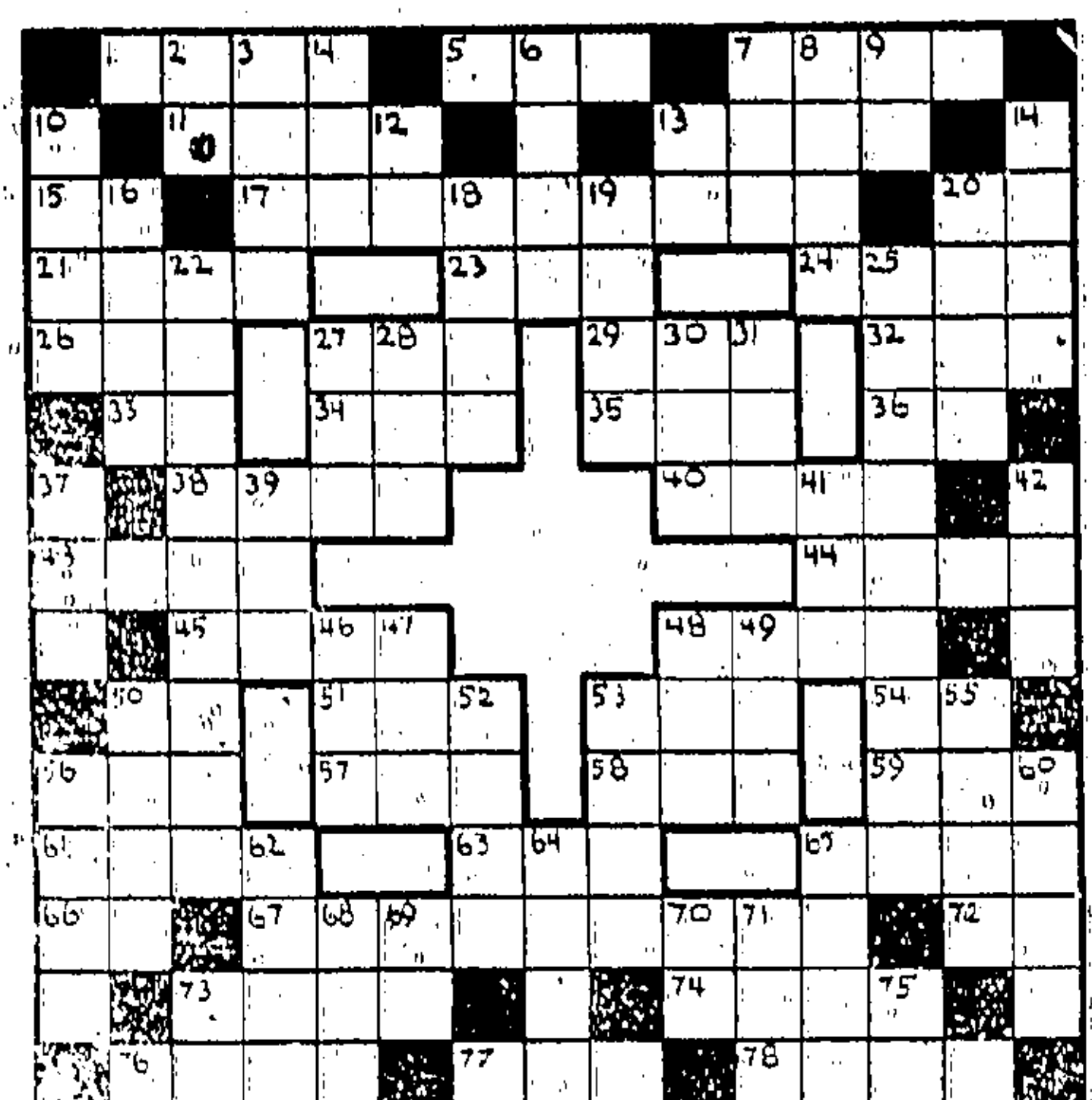
H.K. HOTEL RESIDENTS.

September 7.

Mr. O. P. Anderson Miss H. Little
Mr. C. A. B. roto Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Lo
Mr. F. W. E. roto Mr. E. H. Waring
Mr. L. A. Elok Mr. H. H. Priestley
Mr. J. F. Donnelly Mr. H. Pearson
Mr. W. A. Dowley Mr. H. J. osro
Mr. & Mrs. Danton Mr. P. K. osro
Mr. K. E. Francis Mr. Frank Strahan
Mr. & Mrs. Lo Lian Mr. J. T. osro
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. osro Mr. & Mrs. A. J. osro
Mr. L. L. Joo, Jr. Yanni
Mr. W. B. Keen han Mr. O. E. Waterhouse
Mr. H. A. Keller Mr. N. O. Wichman
Miss M. E. Lickie Mr. G. Wragge

OUR CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(The cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| HORIZONTAL | HORIZONTAL (Cont.) | VERTICAL (Cont.) |
| 1-Knock | 66-Latitude (abbr.) | 20-Post |
| 5-Sleeveless garment | 67-Diminutive suffix | 22-Memorials |
| 7-Goat | 68-Raw metal | 25-To make jaws |
| 11-Prison | 69-Heavy weight | 27-Cry of sheep |
| 13-River in Lorraine, France | 70-A 'helper' (abbr.) | 28-Everything |
| 15-Prefix same as "in" | 71-Organ of the body | 30-Numbers (abbr.) |
| 17-Courage | 72-Prefix, Air | 31-A digit |
| 20-Exist | 73-Right (abbr.) | 37-Sun up |
| 21-Designs | 74-A berry | 38-A color |
| 23-S. State of U. S. (abbr.) | 75-Latin for "and" | 41-A wire unit of measurement |
| 24-Thin board | 76-Accomplishes | 42-Perceive |
| 26-Aus | 77-Identical | 43-Australian bird |
| 27-Winged mammal | 78-Insect | 47-Nothing |
| 29-Interest (abbr.) | | 49-Prohibit |
| 32-Before | | 49-A period of time |
| 33-A heavy weight (abbr.) | | 50-Time gone by |
| 34-A beverage | | 52-Perogate |
| 35-Card game | | 53-Tab |
| 36-Grand Duke (abbr.) | | 55-Morbidly tender |
| 38-Mountains of East Europe | | 56-A bird |
| 40-Prefix, Half | | 60-To observe |
| 43-Matron | | 62-English steeple |
| 44-island (pdt.) | | 64-Capable |
| 45-Paradise | | 65-Affirmative votes |
| 48-Sphere | | 68-Part of verb "to be" |
| 50-Promissory note (abbr.) | | 69-Point of compass (abbr.) |
| 51-Prefix, Wrong | | 70-A thoroughfare (abbr.) |
| 53-Since by force | | 71-Fish eggs |
| 54-Roman pound | | 73-A college degree (abbr.) |
| | | 75-A continent (abbr.) |

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of The Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):—

- Wyzxy, from Shingishn.
- Waddingth, from Yokohama.
- Storer, from Shanghai.
- Vautour, from Shanghai.
- Hinwong, from Shanghai.
- Buhler c/o Kowloon Hotel, from Tokio.
- Denishaun, from New York.
- Peak, from Shanghai.

S. BLACK,

Acting Superintendent.

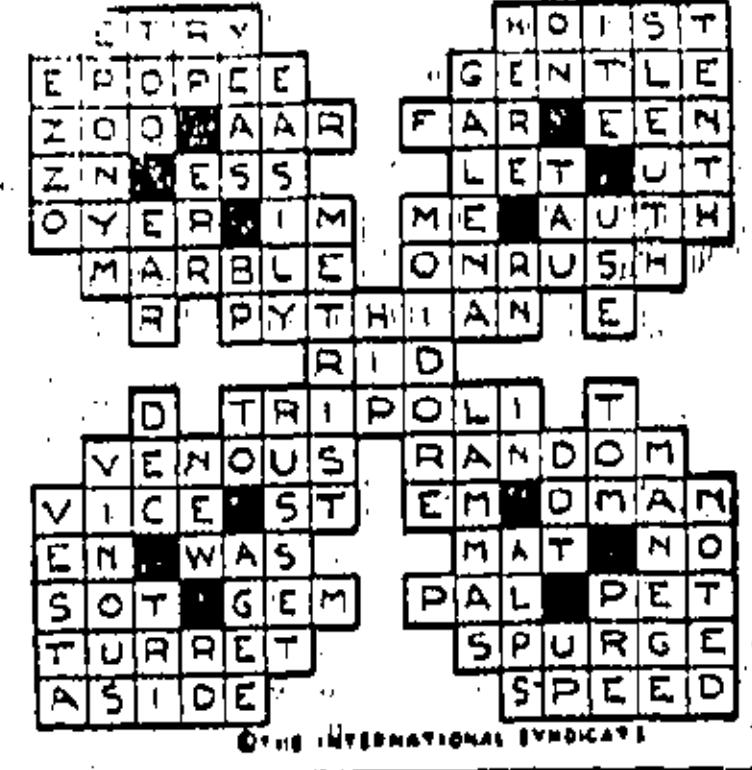
Hongkong Station, Sept. 2, 1926.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in E. E. Telegraph Office Hongkong.

- Obellak, from Altona, N. B.
- Nguyenquangkang Secreteire Douanes Chez Madame Vialar, from Baixau.
- Rypowis, from Los Angeles.
- E. J. PATERSON, Superintendent.
- Hongkong, Sept. 2, 1926.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



WHY LOOK OLD

YOUNG AT 50

AND KEEP YOUNG.

Dr. Legard's New Life Tablets

A FOE TO OLD AGE

Imparts to the Old and Middle-aged Youthfulness, Energy and Fitness, retards mental and physical decay, thus promoting longevity. Preserves the arteries and tissues. Sufferers from Deafness with its many distressing accompanying ailments as head noises derive almost immediate benefit. Calm refreshing sleep is assured. Gloom, Depression and Nervousness are banished under the influence of these Life-giving Tablets. Wrinkles, hard lines and blemishes disappear. The skin becomes clear, tight, and elastic, and the complexion bright and smooth. Think of the blessings of perfect health, the possession of few, the joy of a clear youthful appearance and tingling blood, of lustrous hair, bright eyes and health tinted cheeks—the beauty of radiant life and the realization that Time has been put back Ten Years to the envy and admiration of your friends, and the unbounded satisfaction of yourself. Can you allow a golden opportunity like this to pass? Remember there are no arduous tasks to follow, no restriction in diet, nor are there any ill effects after. On the contrary it gives the entire system a feeling of exaltation with increased mental and bodily vigour. Why not look and feel 30 at 50? Do not delay, commence the treatment at once. You will never regret the slight cost incurred for such incalculable benefit. The price of these Marvellous Tablets including Mail Charges is 12/- per Bottle, dispatched in plain wrapper on receipt of amount.

Obtainable only from DR. LEGARD'S LABORATORIES, 103, Liverpool Road, Barnsbury, London, England. AVOID USELESS IMITATIONS.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK Via SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... on or about 19th September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK
SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE
OR TRIESTE.

"A" Class £72.10.0d. "B" Class £66.0.0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOI.
From Hongkong.

M.V. "VIMINALE" ... on or about 5th October.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

From Hongkong.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... on or about 14th September.
S.S. "FIUME" ... on or about 30th September.
M.V. "VIMINALE" ... on or about 30th October.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... Sails from Calcutta 31st August.
S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta 30th September.
Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone Central 1030.

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo,
Suez and Port Said.
ALASKA MARU ... Saturday, 9th October.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore,
Colombo, Durban & Capetown.
HAWAII MARU ... Monday, 8th October.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
SUMATRA MARU ... Sunday, 19th September.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore and Rangoon.
BINGO MARU ... Saturday, 25th September.
BANGOR—Via Saigon.
SEKKOW MARU ... End of September.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—Japan Ports from
Shanghai.
ARIZONA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th September.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR &
MOMBASA—Via Singapore & Colombo.
CHICAGO MARU ... Friday, 10th September.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco and Panama.
ARCHER MARU ... (From Keelung) End of September.
JAPAN PORTS
HONOLULU MARU ... Wednesday, 15th September.
ANUR MARU ... Thursday, 16th September.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.
HOZAN MARU ... Sunday, 12th September noon.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
TAKAO via KEELUNG.
KOHOKU MARU ... Saturday, 18th September.
SURABAYA MARU ... Sunday, 26th September.
DAIREN via CHEFOO and TSINGTAU.
KINZAN MARU ... Beginning of September.
For further particulars please apply to:—OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central No. 4088, 4089, 4090. M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE."CITY OF BARODA"
(9870 tons d.w.)

THE above steamer having accommodation for over 100 First
Class passengers will be despatched Via Philippines, Straits,
Colombo and Suez Canal on 5th November, 1926, for New York
where she is due to arrive on 3rd January, 1927.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

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FOR HOME, FACTORY & POWER HOUSE

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AND
BUNKERSPOWER
HOUSE,
TUGS &
LOCOS.

For Price Apply to

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong.

PORT SANITATION.

BRITISH EXPERTS' REPORT
ON NEW CONVENTION.

FUMIGATION PROBLEMS.

In their report to the President
of the Chamber of Shipping and
the Chairman of the Liverpool
Steam Ship Owners' Association,
Mr. J. R. Hobhouse and Mr. P.
Maurice Hill give a valuable sum-
mary of the proceedings of the re-
cent International Sanitary Con-
ference, so far as they affect
shipping, together with some
comments upon certain leading
clauses of the Convention even-
tually drafted.

It will be remembered that Mr.
Hobhouse and Mr. Hill were ap-
pointed as the commercial advisers,
to the British delegation at the
Conference, and in the course of
their report they remark that it
was not easy to keep the ship-
owners' point of view before the
Conference, owing to the number
of separate delegations with one
vote, many of whom at first re-
garded the shipowners' conten-
tions with suspicion, and partly
owing to the fact that the proce-
dure adopted did not admit of
their representatives addressing
the Conference direct.

"The experience of the Confer-
ence," it is added, "lends weight
to the contention which the Ship-
ping Industry have consistently
advanced that the claims of medi-
cal science and the requirements
of commerce can only be reconciled
on a footing of complete
equality of those who wish to ap-
ply sanitary measures and those
to whom they are to be applied."
The report remarks, also, that
while it is anticipated that the
Convention, which has now reached
its final form, will be signed
by all, or almost all, the repre-
sentatives of the sixty-nine coun-
tries that attended the Confer-
ence, "how many will ratify it re-
mains to be seen."

U.S. Reservations.

The greatest difficulty, it is stated,
in producing a satisfactory
text was the distrust by the sani-
tary authorities of the larger na-
tions in the efficiency of the sani-
tary authorities of other nations
with less highly organised ser-
vices. This was particularly
noticeable in the quarantine
officials of the United States of
America, who had been accus-
tomed to rely very largely on infor-
mation supplied by their own con-
sular officers and not on the noti-
fications of foreign Governments.
The U.S. delegation for this re-
ason resolutely refused to accept
any wording that might limit
their powers, and had made a ge-
neral reserve to the same effect in
signing the Convention. As a re-
sult of this attitude the text of
the Convention contained some
clauses which permitted a sani-
tary authority to make exception
at its own discretion. This power,
if used unreasonably, might de-
prive shipping of one of the prin-
cipal advantages which the Con-
vention otherwise offered, viz.,
the setting of a maximum on the
requirements of sanitary authori-
ties.

The report specially notes that
there is a great increase in the
amount of information required
to be distributed by the various
sanitary authorities, which would
result, among other things, in a
very great increase in the num-
ber of infected ports. There had
been a general tightening up of
the regulations for "infected" and
"suspected" vessels to which it
was difficult to object. They con-
centrated their efforts on making
the conditions for "healthy" ves-
sels as light as possible, and they
had in nearly all cases obtained a
text which permitted a reason-
able sanitary authority to carry
out its duties without causing un-
necessary trouble and expense.
These maximum requirements
were frequently followed by a
permissive clause which might be
taken advantage of by unreason-
able sanitary authorities. There
was, however, enough in the text
to enable effective protest to be
made, and to justify an explana-
tion of unusual or expensive re-
quirements.

Clean Ships.

"We recommend that shipown-
ers in all countries," the report
concludes, "should press for rati-
fication of the Convention, al-
though it is not entirely satisfac-
tory, and should rely on gradual
education of sanitary authorities
and the growth of mutual con-
sistency."

AMERICAN FAR EAST LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO &
LOS ANGELES.United States Shipping Board
STEAMERS & BARRYS.
Managing Operators.L. EVERETT, INC.
General Agents.
Phone C. 3008, 1st Floor, Queen's Bldg.

adence to reduce formalities and
remove unnecessary require-
ments. In such an atmosphere
the exact text of the Convention
becomes of minor importance. We
should like to emphasise,
however, that vessels will
rightly receive sympathetic
treatment from efficient sani-
tary authorities in proportion
to the care that is taken on board.
Shipmasters who adopt reason-
able sanitary precautions and see
that their vessels are kept clean
will obtain pratique with a mini-
mum of delay and expense, while
those ships which are as con-
structed and managed as to pro-
vide little chance for the rat popu-
lation to thrive, will now for the
first time be able to avoid compul-
sory measures altogether."

The report is followed by a
number of notes on the various
Articles of the Convention, of
which Article 17 provides that
no cargo may be prohibited on
sanitary grounds, but that goods
likely to harbour rats, and coming
from a plague-infected port, can
only be discharged on condition
which will "as far as possible"
prevent the escape of rats on
shore. In mentioning that the
words quoted were the only con-
cession which could be obtained by
shipowners, the report suggests
that if more than half the ports
of the world turn out to be infect-
ed with rat plague, as seems
quite probable, this clause might
give a lot of trouble, and might
drive shipowners to accept fumi-
gation under the second section of
Article 27 giving sanitary authori-
ties power to fumigate "healthy"
ships, but "in exceptional cases
and for adequate reasons, which
must be communicated in writing
to the master of the ship."

Article 28, dealing with fumi-
gation, is described as the most ex-
pensive provision in the Con-
vention for shipowners, and it was
the subject of much discussion.
The report, in this connection
adds:-

"The doctors wanted compul-
sory fumigation on two entirely
distinct bases: (a) Article 27 (2),
and (b) at frequent regular inter-
vals under Article 28. It was
pointed out that this would result
in a great increase in the number
of fumigations, and much quite
useless expense. Shipowners pro-
tested against both policies being
adopted; they were prepared to
submit to and pay for one, but not
both. As the number of ports de-
clared infected is likely to in-
crease, the second policy should
be the cheaper for shipowners, as
well as being more effective in
keeping down rats. The position
is not entirely satisfactory as
Article 27 (2) even apart from re-
servations, does not altogether
preclude policy (a), and the other
policy is definitely established
under this Article.

"Article 28 is in itself a great
improvement on existing practice,
and in proposals submitted to the
Conference. It may be sum-
marised as follows:—All vessels
will be periodically inspected for
the presence of rats, and will,
after any necessary treatment to
give a certificate valid for six
months. On inspection, vessels
will be divided into two classes:
(1) Those which are found free
from rats and which are so con-
structed and managed (permanently
maintained) that the rats have
a very poor chance of in-
creasing. On these vessels fumi-
gation will only exceptionally be
required, and reliance will be
placed on trapping, poison, etc.
Nothing is said about 'ratproof-
ing,' but it is probable that
authorities will tend to require
rat holes to be filled and possible
breeding places abolished in re-
turn for exemption from fumi-
gation. Vessels in this class will be
given a Deratization Exemption
Certificate. (2) Those which are
found to have a fair number of
rats on board. These vessels will
be fumigated, and will be given a
Deratization Certificate.

"At the same time, Govern-
ments undertake to wage war on
rats in ports, as it is obviously
idle to kill rats on board a ship if
it is restocked the next day from
swarms on shore.

"In view of this, shipowners
should:-

(1) Take all practicable steps
to maintain their ships in a rat-
free condition. It should be
realised that it is upon the success
of these methods in keeping the
ship rat free that the shipowners
depend for obtaining certificates
of exemption from compulsory
deratization (generally by expen-
sive fumigation).

(2) Arrange for six-monthly
inspections (and, if found neces-
sary, deratizations), to be under-
taken in home ports or ports of
world-wide reputation served by
sanitary authorities whose certi-
ficates will command universal re-
spect, and if possible at a conven-
ient time when the ship is empty
(e.g., during drydocking). It
will probably pay to lose a month
on the previous certificate rather
than have to undergo sanitary in-
spection at an inferior port at the
conclusion of the six-monthly
period.

GOOD CONTRACT.

FOR NEW ENGINEERING
WORKS.

The Taku Tug & Lighter Co.,
Ltd. have contracted with the New
Engineering & Shipbuilding Works,
Ltd. of Shanghai for the building
of two large general cargo lighters
of a deadweight capacity of about
800 tons each, to be fitted with all
the latest equipment for the rapid
handling of cargo, also a specially
constructed lighter to carry benzine
in bulk of a deadweight capacity of
450 tons, these craft should all be
ready for work in the early spring
of next year.

It is stated that the bulk ben-
zine lighter is the first of its kind
in China and will enable large
steamers to bring bulk benzine for
discharge at the Taku Bar. The
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. are
to be congratulated on their enter-
prise in assisting the development
of this ever increasing trade.

PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURES.

List of passengers from Hong
Kong for Manila per s.s. "Empress
of Russia" on September 9:-

Count von Arnim, Mr. D. M.
Byrache, Rev. Sister, St. J. De
Bethlem, Mr. L. Blok, Mrs. J.
Conzales, Master R. Conzales, Mas-
ter J. Conzales, Mr. Chua Kim-toy,
Mrs. F. N. U. de Carles, Mr. and
Mrs. B. H. Caudle, Miss H. B.
Caudle, Miss V. Caudle, Master B.
Caudle, Jr., Rev. Sister St. Gabriel,
Mr. Gaw Chuy, Mr. F. H. Hyndman,
Mrs. H. de Herrera, Mr. C. Hannige,
Miss A. Hannige, Mr. H. Herfurth,
Mr. Ho He, Rev. Sister M. de Jesus,
Mr. V. P. Koudloff, Miss N. Lui,
Mr. H. Z. Leung, Mr. Lim Tun-co,
Mrs. F. Lim, Mrs. Lim Liu, Mr.
Lim Siun-tek, Mr. N. E. Nymusson,
Mr. J. G. McNab, Miss W. H. Ne,
Miss P. H. Ng, Master D. K. Ng,
Master D. R. Ng, Master L. F. Ng,
Mr. H. Nagatomi, Mr. H. L. Price,
Mrs. H. D. Price, Mrs. Protzen,
Master R. Protzen, Dr. J. P.
Kilgeway, Mr. L. Osorio, Mr. R.
Santos, Master S. Sharoff (2), Mrs.
A. S. Sharoff, Mr. A. Sampson,
Mr. M. N. Stameles, Mr. J. J.
Sedley, Miss A. Salas, Mr. E.
Stone, Mrs. A. L. de Trajuga, Mr.
J. Turton, Mr. C. Thwaites, Mr. J.
Venteilla, Mr. W. Weinheimer,
Mr. Wong Lam, Mr. Y. D. Willea,
Mr. Yu Ping and Mrs. S. Zapanta.

"(3) Insist on the certificates
to which they are entitled.

"(4) Report to their National
Association all difficulties which
appear to involve a contravention
by sanitary authorities of the
above agreement.

"(5) Bear in mind that rat-
proofing is one of the surest
means of keeping down rats.
Good shipyard practice already
goes a long way in this direction,
and ratproofing should, so far as
possible, be specified in new ships,
and if not too costly, in existing
ships. The object is to prevent
rats finding in any one compart-
ment food, water, hiding places."

Bills of Health.

Concerning the new Article 49
of the Convention, dealing with
Bills of Health, it is pointed out
that the difficulty of dealing with
the question was the varying im-
portance attached to Bills of
Health, by various nations, but if
the general usefulness of the Bill
of Health was agreed it was very
difficult to abolish the Consular
visa, the argument being that the
Bills of Health was of most value
when giving information about
ports with an indifferent sanitary
organisation, and it was exactly
in these ports that the Bill of
Health was least likely to be reli-
able without some Consular super-
vision. It was therefore impos-
sible to obtain general agreement
to the abolition of Bills of Health
or of Consular visas, but the Ar-
ticle as drafted represented some
progress in that, it provided for
the free issue of Bills of Health
by Sanitary Authorities, the re-
duction of the Consular fees to a
moderate figure, and the conclu-
sion of arrangements for the com-
plete abolition of Bills of Health
between States or groups of
States.

It is noted that Article 52,
which provides that vessels pass-
ing through territorial waters
without calling shall be exempt
from sanitary visits, as is the pre-
sent practice in most places, will
now apply also to the Sea of
Marmora, though the Turks re-
served the right to place a sani-
tary guard on board to ensure
that the vessel did not call at
Turkish ports. It was pointed
out that this guard was really
quite unnecessary, seeing that it
was the duty of the Customs
Officials on the shore to prevent a
vessel communicating improperly
with their territory. The Turks,
however, undertook that the
charge would be nominal and that
the Quarantine Station would be
open for the purpose night and
day, and it is added that "if the
employment of sanitary guards
is not a source of revenue, it is not
likely to be pressed."

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMPRESS EXPRESS

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

17 Days from Hong Kong to Vancouver

LARGEST & FASTEST
STEAMSHIPS.

Special FARES TO EUROPE

\$120 \$112 \$83

The next sailing

to the

PACIFIC COAST

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"

Will Sail For

VICTORIA and VANCOUVER
via Shanghai and Japan Ports

at

6 a.m. Thursday, Sept 16th 1926.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752: Cables GACANPAC
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HONGKONG-BORNEO LINE.

To Jesselton thence to Sandakan, Lahad Datu, Tawau and Semporna.
Calling at Sandakan on return voyage.

Regular Three-weekly Freight and Passenger Service.

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S.S. "LOK SUN"

Hongkong	Departure	SATURDAY	September 18.
Jesselton	Arrival	WEDNESDAY	September 22.

Sandakan	Departure		
Lahad Datu	Arrival		
Tawau	Arrival		
Semporna	Arrival		
Sandakan	Departure	TUESDAY	September 27.
Hongkong	Arrival	THURSDAY	September 30.
	Departure	TUESDAY	September 14.

Excellent accommodation for Saloon, Second class and Steerage
passengers.All First Class State-rooms and Second-Class Cabins fitted with
Oscillating Electric Fans.Hotel reservations arranged at Sandakan and Hongkong if desired.
Through Bills of Lading issued to other B. N. Borneo Ports.

Sailings are subject to alteration.

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Queen's Building, Phone C. 232.

OR

W. WATT & CO., Agents.

188, Wing Lok Street West, Phone C. 4968.

THE
TELEPHONE
HANDBOOK.

July-December 1926.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1926.

THE CHINA MAIL.

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MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.
TAKING CARGO FOR
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WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
NAGPORE	5,283	10th Sept.	S'gon, M'les, Havre, Dunkirk, L'bon.
MALWA	10,941	18th Sept.	A'werp, Rotterdam, H'burg & Hull Marseilles and London
KIDDERPORE	5,334	20th Sept.	S'gon, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
NELLORE	6,853	23rd Sept.	S'gon, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
KASHGAR	9,006	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
DEVANHA	5,318	11th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
MOKEA	10,918	16th Oct.	Marseilles & London
NYANZA	7,023	27th Oct.	S'gon, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
KHYBER	9,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MANUVA	10,923	13th Nov.	Marseilles & London
DEVANHA	8,155	25th Nov.	S'gon, Penang, Colombo & B'way
KARMAIA	9,128	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
NELLORE	6,852	9th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
MACEDONIA	11,089	11th Dec.	Marseilles & London
DELTA	8,097	23rd Dec.	S'gon, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
KHYBER	9,114	25th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MANUVA	7,023	6th Jan.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
MALWA	10,941	8th Jan.	Marseilles & London
KALYAN	9,141	22nd Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MOREA	10,918	5th Feb.	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR	9,006	19th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MANUVA	10,923	5th March	Marseilles & London
MONGOLIA	16,504	19th March	Marseilles & London
MACEDONIA	11,120	2nd April	Marseilles & London
DEVANHA	8,155	9th April	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KARMAIA	9,128	14th April	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MALWA	10,941	30th April	Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	1st May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MOREA	10,918	15th May	Marseilles & London

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to
Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the
Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

SANTHIA	7,754	15th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,006	21st Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TALAMBA	8,018	26th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
SIRALA	7,841	9th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TALMA	10,000	13th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	1st Oct.	
ARAFURA	6,000	2nd Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
TANDA	9,950	2nd Dec.	Towansville, Brisbane, Sydney, &
ST. ALBANS	4,500	31st Dec.	Melbourne
ARAFURA	6,000	28th Jan.	
TANDA	9,950	4th March	

Regular, monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to
Australia.
The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu,
Kolumbugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as convenient
offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New
Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers, to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

TALAMBA	8,018	10th Sept.	Amoy, Kobe and Osaka
MOREA	10,918	16th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
SIRALA	7,841	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
TALMA	10,000	23rd Sept.	Kobe
NYANZA	7,023	29th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
KHYBER	9,114	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
ARAFURA	6,000	5th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
MANUVA	10,923	16th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
MIRZAPORE	6,716	23rd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
KARMAIA	9,128	29th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
DEVANHA	8,155	30th Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe
TANDA	9,950	2nd Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
NELLORE	6,852	13th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
DELTA	8,097	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
KHYBER	9,114	22nd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
MACEDONIA	11,089	25th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
ST. ALBANS	4,500	7th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
MALWA	10,941	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
NYANZA	7,023	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
KALYAN	9,141	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
ARAFURA	6,000	4th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
MOREA	10,918	7th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
KASHGAR	9,006	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
MANUVA	10,923	4th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
TANDA	9,950	8th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MONGOLIA	16,504	17th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
MACEDONIA	11,120	4th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe
ST. ALBANS	4,500	8th March	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
DEVANHA	8,155	13th March	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
KARMAIA	9,128	18th March	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
MALWA	10,941	1st April	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
ARAFURA	6,000	5th April	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at
Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received
at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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GRAIN HANDLING.

INQUIRY INTO EXISTING
METHODS DEMANDED.

AT MONTREAL.

An inquiry into the system of
handling grain in Montreal has been
demanded by the Dominion Marine
Association representing Canadian
Lake vessel owners, which main-
tains that foreign boats are given
preference over Canadian ships at
the local elevators, and also de-
clares elevation and shovelling
charges there are unfair. In a
statement recently issued the as-
sociation cites the case of the Nor-
wegian vessel "Porsanger," which
was permitted to unload a cargo of
Argentine corn while thirty other
Lake vessels were held up.

Concerning handling charges the
association says:—"The elevation
charge of 0.4 cent per bushel and
shovelling charge of 2.25 cts. per
1,000 bushels is also felt to be very
unfair, particularly the latter
charge, as inquiry among local
stevedores elicits the information
that they are ready to contract for
this work on the basis of 1 dol. per
1,000 bushels. The elevation
charge is very discriminatory, as
the same charge is not made to
ocean vessels, where three to four
times the handling is required, in-
cluding the mixing of grades,
weighing up of small parcels, and
delivering over the conveyor system
possibly a mile in extent.

"The port of Montreal showed a
profit of \$280,423 on its grain
handling system during 1925.
Therefore it is felt, in view of the
forthcoming elections and the har-
bour appointments which will result,
that a thorough inquiry into the
administration and their tariffs
should produce beneficial results."

CLAN LINE CAPITAL.

BIG REDUCTION
PROPOSED.

Reorganisation of the capital of
the Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., a
company with an issued capital of
£3,750,000, is proposed.

Dividends ranging from 25 per
cent in 1916 to 5 per cent in 1920
have been paid, but in 1921 only
4 per cent was paid on the Or-
dinary capital; in 1922 the dividend
was 2 1/2 per cent; in 1923 it was
2 per cent, and in 1924 1 per cent.
The directors having carefully
considered the value of the com-
pany's fleet and its holdings in
subsidiary companies, are now of
the opinion that the book value of
these assets as at January 1, 1926,
should be reduced by £2,378,777.

This reduction they propose to
effect by writing off £7 10s. per
£10 ordinary share giving
£1,637,500, an appropriation of
£650,000 from the reserves of the
company, and by the application
of £40,877 standing to the credit of
profit and loss account.

As the directors point out,
shareholders during the past eight
years have received bonus issues
of shares totalling £2,500,000, com-
prising £1,750,000 in Ordinary
shares and £750,000 in Second Pre-
ference shares.

The accounts for the year 1925
show net earnings, after meeting
trading charges, including loss on
sale of vessels, of £223,102. In-
terest on the Debenture stock
absorbs £105,000, the dividend on
the First Preference shares £38,500,
and the interim dividend paid on
the Second Preference £20,825,
leaving, with £48,520 brought in, a
balance of 105,497.

If the scheme is approved, it is

SHIPPING NOTES.

VESSELS FROM FAR AND
NEAR.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. "Taiping" of the Eastern
& Australian line arrived in port
to-day, a day ahead of her schedule.
She took a comparatively small
cargo for discharge here, together
with 56 bags of mail.

The Ben Line s.s. "Benmehr" is
expected to arrive on Sept. 13 at
daylight from Antwerp and Lon-
don, via Singapore.

From Calcutta and Singapore, the
s.s. "Lalsang" of the Indo-China
S. N. Co. arrived in port yesterday
with a cargo of about 1,636 tons
for discharge here. The "Lalsang"
also brought deck passengers and
two cabin passengers. She is
scheduled to leave to-morrow morn-
ing.

The s.s. "Rosandra" of Messrs.
Dodwell and Co. will arrive on
Saturday morning from Singapore.
The "Rosandra" is on the Tri-
Hankong line, and she will be de-
parted for her return trip at 5 p.m.
on Sept. 11, with cargo and passen-
gers.

Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie &
Co. announce that their steamer
"Santhia" will leave the port of
Amoy on Sept. 13 at p.m. and is
expected to arrive here the follow-
ing day at daylight.

The China Navigation Co. will
despatch their steamer "Kueichow"
for Chefoo and Tientsin this after-
noon with cargo and steerage pas-
sengers. The "Tenn," also of the
same company, will leave to-morrow
morning for Haiphong and Hoihow.

The local office of the C.P.S.
announces that the "Empress of
Canada" arrived at Kobe on Sept.
7 at p.m. left that port on Sept. 8
at p.m. for Yokohama and is due
there on Sept. 10 at daylight. The
R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" which
left Hong Kong on August 19, arrived
in Vancouver on Sept. 6.

From Manila, the "President
Pierce" is expected to arrive to-
morrow at daylight with many pas-
sengers and cargo for Hong Kong.
The "Pierce" will leave port for
San Francisco and Sept. 12.

The master of the s.s. "Taiping"
which arrived in port from Mel-
bourne and Manila to-day reports
that a Chinese steerage passenger
died on board on Sept. 7.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

At the Marine Court this morn-
ing, the master of the steam launch
"Mickey" was fined \$5 for being on
the outside of two other launches
alongside the s.s. "Angers" on
Sept. 1.

The master of a fishing junk, for
failing to carry regulation lights
while under way, was fined \$10.
On failing to appear in court on
a charge of not exhibiting regula-
tion lights while under way, the
ball of \$15 of a fishing junk master
was estreated.

proposed to pay the second half-
year's dividend on the Second Pre-
ference shares from the above
balance after making the allocation
mentioned.

LOCAL SHIPPING.

TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS AND
CLEARANCES.

THE MORNING LIST.

This morning, the following
sea-going arrivals at Hongkong
were reported:—

Taiping (460) Br. from Mel-
bourne and Manila; B. & S.
Koying (700) Br. from Singapore
and Hoihow; B. & S.
Lalsang (1636) Br. from Calcutta
and Singapore; J. M. & Co.
Hozan Maru (1383) Jap. from
Keelung; O.S.K.
Sun Kong (900) Chinese, from
Kwong-chow-wan; Moo Yick & Co.
Tai Sze Ma (235) Chinese, from
Kwong-chow-wan; Hing Yui & Co.
Sui Yik (1) Chinese, from Sha-
U-Chung; Pook Hoi Co.

Departures.
For Manila: Empress of Russia.
For Singapore: Sarpedon.
For Swatow: Kotsu Maru.
For Shanghai: Sunning, Yuen
Sang.
For Haiphong: Borneo.
For Kwong-chow-wan: Hydran-
gea, Chung Hing.
For Canton-Foohing.
For Sha-U-Chung: Sui Yik.
For Takao: Heiryu Maru.

Clearances.
For Kwong-chow-wan: Hanol.
For Munkok: Tjikarrang.

SHIPS IN PORT.

At 9 a.m. to-day the following
numbers of vessels were in
port:—

British	23
American	1
Panama	1
Belgian	1
Japanese	3
Chinese	11
Dutch	4
Portuguese	3
French	1
Total	48

MOVEMENT OF STEAMER.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of
Asia" from Hong Kong on August
19 arrived at Vancouver on Septem-
ber 6.

The P. & O. s.s. "Nagpore" left
Shanghai for this port on September
6 at 9.30 a.m. and is due here to-
day.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of
Canada" arrived at Kobe on Septem-
ber 7 at 4.30 p.m. left Kobe yester-
day at 6 p.m. and is due at Yoko-
hama to-morrow at 6 a.m.

The L. T. s.s. "Rosandra" due to
arrive in Hong Kong on Saturday
morning, will be despatched for
Brindisi, Venice and Trieste via
Singapore at 5 p.m. on September
11.

The B. L. s.s. "Benmehr" from
Leith, Middlesbro', Antwerp, Lon-
don and Straits is due to arrive
here on September 13.

The B. L. s.s. "Santhia" will leave
Amoy for this port on September
12 at p.m. and is due here on
September 14 at p.m.

KWANGTUNG RIVERS.

Waterlevels (In English Feet)
at 8 a.m.

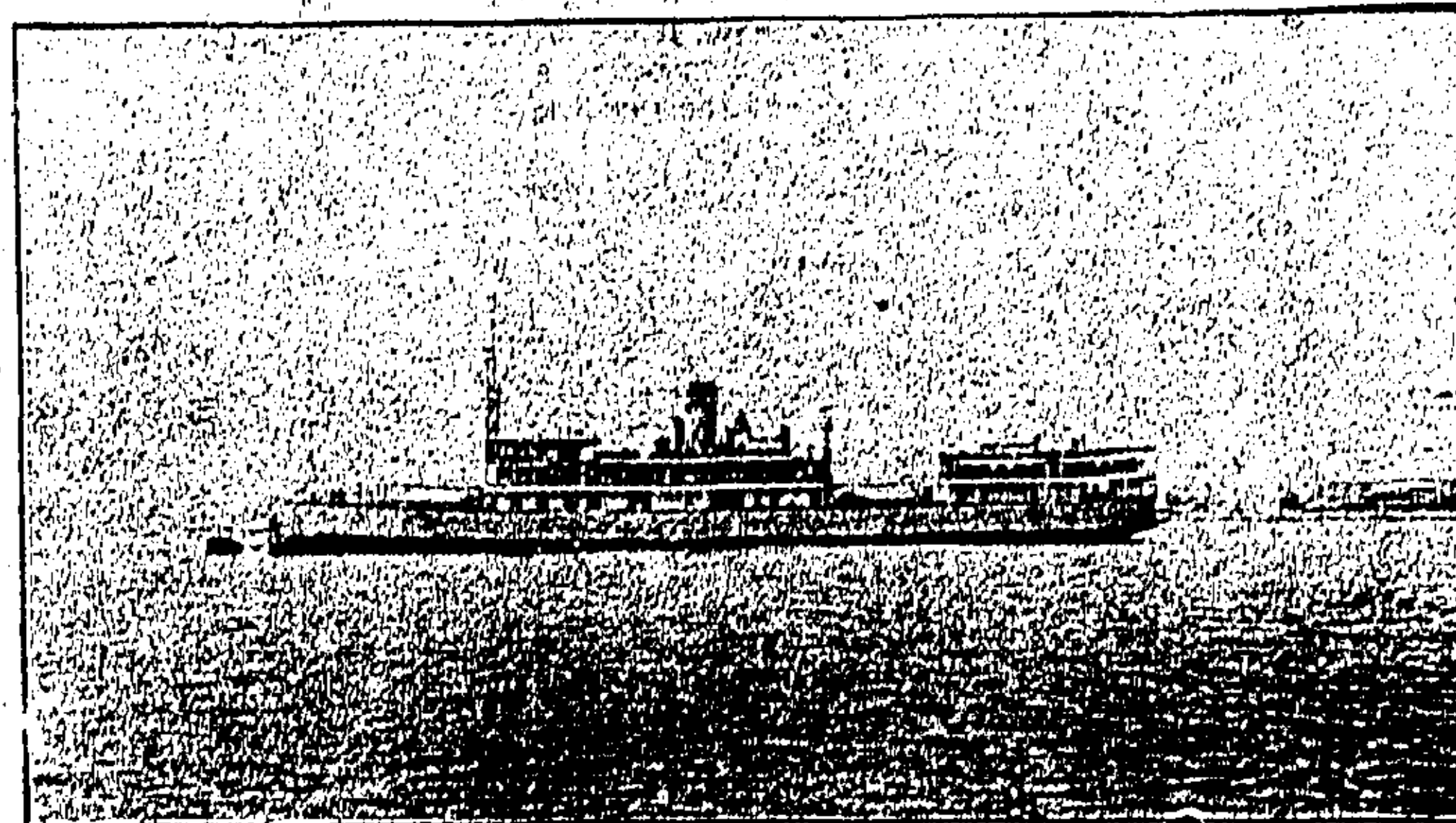
	Sept. 6	Sept. 7.
West River at		
Shiuhing	+ 26.8	+ 28.5
North River at		
Tsingyuen	+ 7.2	+ 8.9
North River at		
Samshui	+ 16.24	+ 17.5
East River at		
Sheklung	+ 2.4	+ 2.4

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ELECTRICIANS.



T. S. S. "SIANG WO"

Passenger & Cargo River Steamer, built and engine at Kowloon Dock, by the Hongkong
& Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., to the order of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
for service on the Middle Yangtze, Hankow - I-chang.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
SIBERIA MARU Monday, 21st September, at Noon.
TAIYO MARU Tuesday, 6th October.
TENYO MARU Monday, 18th October.
*Omits Honolulu and calls Los Angeles.

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los
Angeles, Mexico & Panama.

ANYO MARU Friday, 5th November, at Noon.
BOKUYO MARU Saturday, 27th November.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Port.
HAKOZAKI MARU Saturday, 11th September.
HAKUSAN MARU Saturday, 25th September.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 22nd September.
AKI MARU Wednesday, 20th October.
MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 24th November.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

MAYEBASHI MARU Saturday, 18th September.
TOBA MARU Saturday, 2nd October.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.
KANAGAWA MARU Friday, 15th October.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.

SADO MARU Saturday, 11th September.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

GENOA MARU Tuesday, 21st September.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU Saturday, 18th September.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MORIOKA MARU Saturday, 11th September.
RANGOON MARU (Kobe direct) Tuesday, 14th September.
KAMO MARU Tuesday, 21st September.
TOTTORI MARU Tuesday, 28th September.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central Nos. 292 (Private exchanges to all departs.)

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE SERVICE

(ANDREW WEIR & CO., LONDON).

BOSTON & NEW YORK.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

M.V. "SPRINGBANK" From Hongkong via Suez Canal 30th September.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE

S.S. "CITY OF EVANVILLE" From Hongkong via Suez Canal 24th Sept.
S.S. "CITY OF BATH" From Hongkong via Suez Canal 8th October.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

FOR LONDON AND HAVRE.

S.S. "KENTUCKY" From Hongkong 30th Sept.

FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE, LONDON & HAMBURG.

S.S. "CITY OF RANGOON" From Hongkong 24

FINEST AMERICAN CHOCOLATES

from

H.D. FOSS & Co.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED.

NEW STYLES

and

NEW FLAVOURS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

PRINCE'S CAFE

No. 11, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
ONE DOLLAR FOR

TIFFIN OR DINNER

SPECIAL MONTHLY BOARDER'S TICKET

A Charge of \$20 For
30 MEALS.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

"Good News for Mothers."

PASTEURIZED MILK

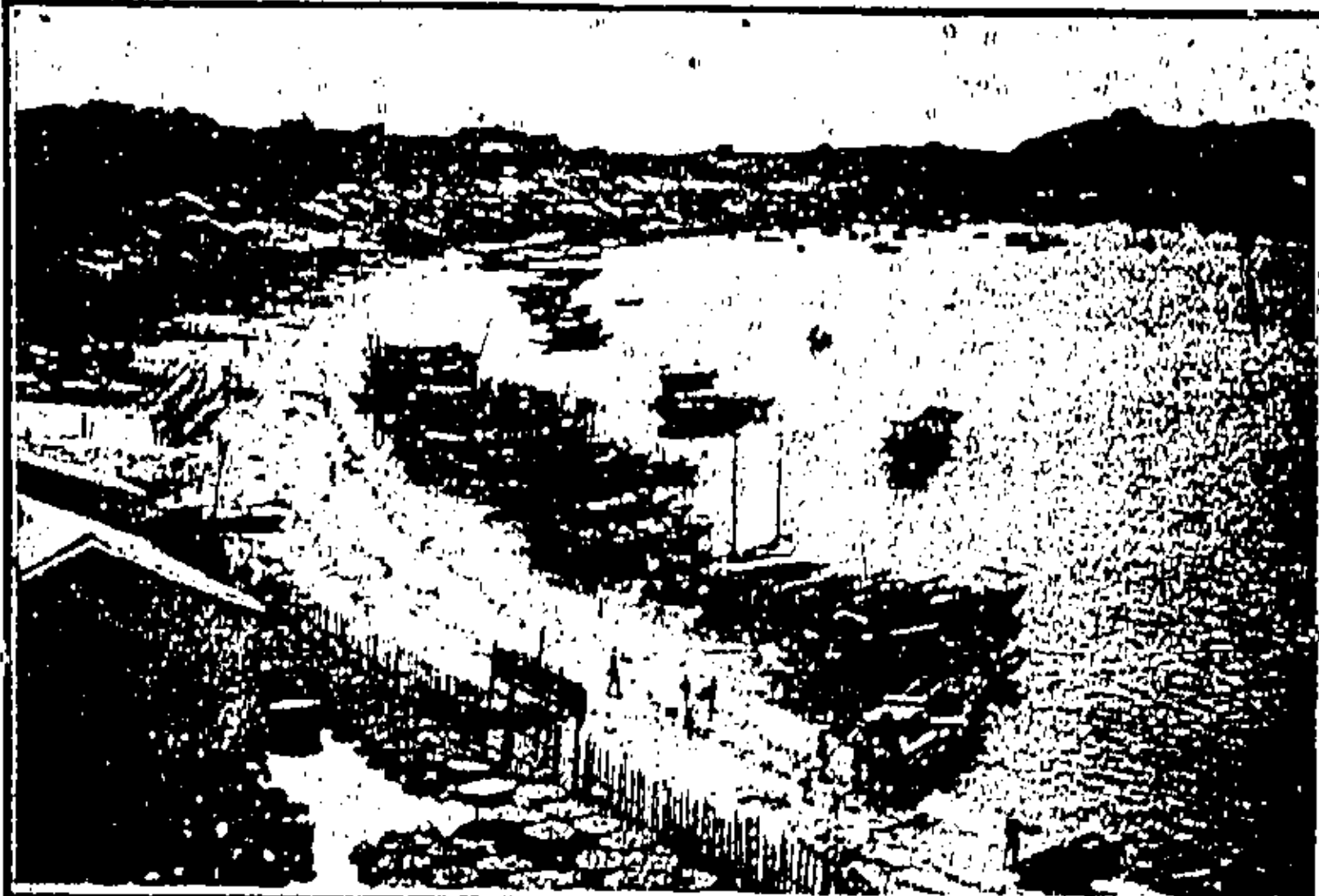
4 per cent. Butter Fat.

IS NOW ON SALE

The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

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DEATH.

ALLAN, James Cyril Dalnaboy
Allan, M. D., on September 8th,
1926, at No. 366, the Peak, Hong
Kong. The funeral will pass
the Monument, to-day, at 5 p.m.

Hongkong, Thursday, Sept. 9, 1926.

TURNING OF THE TIDE.

Events in China are moving rapidly, and public interest is not centred merely on one phase of the recent dramatic and startling developments. Before the Canton Generalissimo began his long and fatal trek to the North the prolonged period of calm was nothing if not irritating to the advocates of methods more forceful than the emission of harmless vapour—miscellaneous negotiations for the settlement of the boycott. It was felt that with that question out of the way the public of this Colony at least could regard with equanimity the clash of arms in the North. It is one thing to advance on an enemy with rapidity and effect a series of coups. It is another thing to consolidate these successes and pave the way for the eventual linking up of the whole of China with the Canton regime and its Bolshevik advisers and Generals. The Southern troops have succeeded in taking Wuchang and Hankow. But it is very problematical if they will ever enter Peking in the role of victors, and still more problematical whether their beloved Canton will ever hear the tramp of their feet any more. Still, in Chinese civil warfare we have to be prepared for anything, and particularly treachery of the kind that led to the capture of Hankow through the defection of one of Wu Pei-fu's Generals. Even so, it is difficult to believe that the Chinese as a nation would ever permit the Bolshevik-ridden Cantonese to rule the roost and subordinate the whole country to the wishes of Moscow. It is unthinkable, to say the least of it.

In regard to the unfortunate incident on the Yangtze, leading to the loss of valuable British lives, including the Commander of H.M.S. Despatch, it is too soon to hazard the exact policy to be followed by the British Navy in exacting satisfaction for that despicable outrage by one of Wu

Pei-fu's minions. It is easy to demand the head of General Yang Sen on the proverbial charger, but not so easy to see that that demand is carried out either by the British Navy or by Wu Pei-fu, whose "orders" would be treated by Yang Sen as even of less value than scraps of paper. Were Yang Sen himself disposed to concede any demands made by the British—which is not at all likely—it is questionable whether his own life would be worth a moment's purchase, knowing the barbaric nature of the rabble under him. In any event the British will not allow the outrage to go unpunished. The Chinese war lords have to be taught a lesson as much as the pickets in Canton.

Coming to our own zone of interest—Canton—there is nothing to add in regard to the situation since the bluejackets caused the sudden "fade out" of the pickets. All that is now required is confidence on the part of the merchants of Canton in the gradual but steady resumption of trade with Hong Kong. By their scamper from the British wharves the pickets have already "lost face" and they are not likely to go very far now in imposing on the legitimate traders of Canton to whom trade with Hong Kong is as vital as Hong Kong trade with Canton. Altogether, the prospect is cheerier than it has been for many a long month. The tide has turned, and that in favour of the Colony which the pickets and the Bolsheviks set out to ruin.

Chinese Treachery.

Treachery among Chinese military officers has once again been in evidence. Those interested in the central China war will admire the determined defence put up by Wu Pei-fu, at the same time giving credit to the Nationalists for their series of masterly advances. Chinese reports, and even Canton, said two weeks ago that General Liu Tso-lung would "divert" from Wu Pei-fu's ranks when the opportunity came. Then again there is the instance of the Fukien vanguard being bought over. A formidable task it will be to any student of Chinese politics who attempts to record the number of instances in which bribery or other inducement has won a war. The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen tasted the bitter dregs of the cup of disloyalty by trusted subordinates. Then came the return of the present Kuomintang party to Canton; General Chan Kwong-ming's brief tenure of office was ended by the same cause, his men going over to the mercenaries who had unfurled Dr. Sun's standard along the West River. When Wu Pei-fu last fought Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Fungtien, he was "bitten in the back." Leaving Peking to Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian general, Wu Pei-fu had gone out to meet the Manchu warlord in the field. Suddenly Feng Yu-hsiang declared for the enemy and Wu Pei-fu had to re-establish himself, on the toleration of a subordinate, at Hankow. Between two and three years ago, the holder of Shanghai held at bay superior forces to the North. When foreigners had just begun to admire his tenacity, his chief of police in a town far away from the war zone let in Sun Chuan-fang from the south. That incidentally was one of the first steps towards Marshal Sun's present power. But it is only another chapter in the history of treachery among China's warlords.

RENTS POSITION.

RESIDENT SPEAKS AGAINST
DECONTROL.

HIGH PERCENTAGE.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")
Sir,—Since the Rents Ordinance has been rescinded by the Government of Hongkong, landlords have practically driven the public out of their homes. In some cases they have raised the rent as much as 200 per cent.

Viewing the present state of affairs the following conditions exist in the Colony:—all business practically at a standstill, clerks in offices receiving reduced wages; and then you have increased cost of living, and from 100, 150, to 200 per cent. rise in rents.

In my opinion this state of affairs now existing is driving the public into debt. There are families that could in ordinary times, when conditions were normal, just manage to make ends meet. But the present state of affairs has driven them out of their homes and they are practically starving. There are instances where two or three families are living in one house so as to manage to exist. As regards the Chinese the conditions are deplorable.

In the interest of the public of this Colony, this state of affairs ought to be looked into. I am sure the public do not mind paying a reasonable increase of rent, but when there are instances of 100, 150, and 200 per cent. additions, this ought to be stopped.

Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

Hong Kong, September 8.

"Misbehaviour of Rich."

Accusing the wealthy of misbehaviour, Mr. Chan Kwok-sang, a dentist writes also to the "China Mail" but refused to disclose the name of the landlord "to preserve righteousness."

Mr. Chan mentions a house at the corner of Graham Street, in the central district.

Including the verandah, he says, the house is 50 feet deep, 12½ feet wide, and of three storeys.

Exclusive of \$10 "shoe money," the rental per month was \$125. An increase of \$100, alleges Mr. Chan, has been levied.

Mr. Chan refers to bad trade conditions and emphatically insists that rents should be restricted in the Colony.

CLAIM FOR GOODS

GUARANTEED DELIVERY IN
CANTON.

UNFULFILLED TRUST.

It was stated in the course of hearing of a Summary Court case yesterday in which the White Star Company claimed from the Kwong Hing Loong for the cost of goods entrusted to them for delivery in Canton and not so delivered that the defendants had alleged that the goods had been seized by pickets in Canton.

The defendant company were neither present nor represented at the hearing.

The plaintiffs were represented by Mr. W. B. Hind.

The claim was for \$554.11, the cost of three cases of woolen goods, and \$136 which was stated to have been paid to the defendants for freight.

It was stated for plaintiffs that delivery in Canton had been guaranteed.

In reply to questions by His Honour, the manager of plaintiff firm stated that he believed the defendant firm were swindlers.

Judgment for plaintiffs on both writs was entered with costs.

POLICE HOLD UP.

INDIAN ASSAULTED AND
DISARMED.

REVOLVER STOLEN.

The loss of a police revolver was one of the main points in a case at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday when a Chinese was charged with highway robbery and an alternative charge of assault.

In his evidence an Indian sergeant said that he was on duty at 4 p.m. on August 10 at Waterloo Road when defendant and another man entered into a conversation with him. Suddenly he was seized from behind by one of the men and in the struggle his revolver was taken away from him and he was felled to the ground. The unknown assailant escaped with the weapon, while defendant was arrested with the help of a covein of the Water Police.

It was stated that the sergeant had to be detained in hospital for 8 days, one of his injuries being a lost tooth.

Corroborative evidence was given by the covein and the case was adjourned.

EUROPEANS ROBBED.

CAT BURGLAR AT KENNEDY
ROAD.

BATHING BEACH THEFT.

A "cat" burglar entered the residence of Staff Sergeant Kennel of the Royal Artillery, who lives at military quarters at Kennedy Road. Marks were left on a water pipe leading to the verandah outside the bedroom which showed that the thief climbed along it in the early morning yesterday.

Articles missing from the bedroom were jewellery to the value of \$51, a sum of \$17 in money, and a brass bowl valued at \$2.

At North Point.

Another theft took place yesterday afternoon at the North Point bathing beach.

Mr. B. White, of the Royal Naval Hospital, went there with two companions and left their clothing in one of the sheds. When they returned one gentleman's silver watch had gone and between them they lost \$13 in money.

TRESPASS CHARGE.

JAPANESE WOMAN AT
MURRAY BARRACKS.

PROSECUTORS ABSENT.

On a complaint made by the military authorities, a Japanese woman was taken into custody by the police on Tuesday evening.

The woman was found walking about inside Murray Barracks and she was placed on the charge sheet for trespass.

When the case came for hearing before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, no military representative was present to give evidence for the prosecution.

His Worship considered this "inference on the part of the military authorities to amount to a lack of courtesy to the court. It was the military people, he said, who instituted the prosecution, and they had failed to appear or send in some explanation in writing. He directed that the matter should be brought to the notice of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Speaking in English, the defendant woman stated in answer to the charge that she was invited to the Barracks by a soldier who promised to give her a book.

In the absence of the complainants in the case, the defendant was discharged.

YANGTSE INCIDENT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

All attempts at parley having failed, heavy field-gun and rifle fire was opened by the Chinese forces on the banks and on neighbouring vessels upon the British Naval forces and it became clear that the chances of releasing the vessels without suffering very heavy losses were nil.

Rescue Imperative.

Nevertheless the Naval men were determined not to leave the six officers of the captive vessels in the hands of the Chinese.

Although 300 Chinese soldiers had been stationed on the vessels, the British sailors boarded them and released all the officers.

The captain, mate and engineer of the "Wanhien" and the captain of the "Wantung" were rescued by men of the s.s. "Kiawo" on which most of the British casualties occurred.

The mate and engineer of the "Wantung" which was under heavy fire, attempted to swim to a French gunboat near by.

The mate escaped successfully but the engineer named Johnson was wounded and is believed to have been drowned—British Wireless Service.

U.S. Gunboats Under Fire.

Washington, Sept. 4.

The American Consulate-General in Hankow informed the State Department that Chinese troops had fired deliberately at the American Church hospital in Wuchang and upon the gunboat "El Cano" in the river below Hankow.

Twenty bullets struck the hospital, says the report, and the "El Cano" was subjected to sporadic rifle fire from the shore. No deaths in either instance are reported.

The State Department announced that detachments of American marines had arrived in Wuchang and Hankow where they are guarding American business houses and missionary compounds.

The situation is said to be quiet but battles between the northern and southern armies appear imminent and the foreign colonies in the affected areas are nervously awaiting developments.

The Department is advised that the American gunboats "Palmas" and "Portara" have been dispatched to Hankow to protect American lives and property.—United Press.

United Press, early yesterday morning.

PICKET "PIRATES."

EVENTS AFTER OUR NAVAL
MOVES.

"THINGS MOVING."

"Things are moving as expected," remarked one who should know, when approached for information as to the latest activities of the pickets following the decision against them.

In addition to the landing at the Steamboat Co.'s two wharves on the West Bund, and the "removal" of the anti-British examination shed, it appears that a move was made elsewhere.

Near Macao Port, on the back reach of the approach to Canton harbour, a picket boat was "captured." The Chinese name of the boat is the "Asia." One of the four of H.M.'s armed launches in Canton (formerly used for anti-piracy convoys from Hongkong) was sent to this boat.

Arms Left By Pickets.

About fifteen bluejackets, armed and with a machine-gun it is stated, went over to the boat and met with no opposition. The pickets on the "Asia" immediately evacuated, making a report to headquarters. In a search of their patrol boat it is rumoured that arms were found, presumably left behind by the pickets.

On Tuesday one of H.M.'s gunboats, anchored off the Bund, went out into the stream, cruised round Fung Chuen (the jumping off point for passengers and cargo for Hongkong). A small boat was lowered, going inside the creek. The motor-boats of the pickets were nowhere to be found.

Naval guards are still reported to be on duty at the Steamboat Co.'s wharf but as yet no step seems to have been taken towards ejecting the pickets said to be in the Steamboat Co.'s godown on the Bund, just across the roadway.

Still Seizing Boats?

The name of the picket boat taken at Swatow is given as the "Shanai."

There are now no pickets on the waterways in either port. Intimidation ashore is confined mostly to pickets in plain clothes, and in some cases without arms. The Swatow strike executive has also asked Canton to protest.

At other places like Kongmoon, there is no report as to whether similar measures have been adopted.

From Sha-u-chung, the small apt on the boundary of the New Territories, half of which is on Chinese soil, comes an unconfirmed report of the seizure of two cargo boats by ruffians. "Unreliable" native troops are also in that vicinity so that it is not possible to say whether the culprits were guerrillas or pickets.

How Cargo is Moving.

It is incorrect to say that there has been an immediate effect on trade. On Tuesday, as reported in yesterday's "China Mail," the "Lungshah" brought down a large number of passengers and plenty of cargo.

Yesterday the "Fatsan" was not so crowded. Fish and produce coolies seem to be the first to benefit from the British Naval patrols. Knowing where the warships and their auxiliaries are at a precise moment, the traders bring all their goods in comparative safety instead of running the gauntlet as hitherto.

On the other hand there has been an improvement in the cargo going to Canton from Hongkong. Piece-goods and manufactures are being shipped away and the presumption is that there are now opportunities to take delivery.

THE TYPHOON.

LOCAL NO. 1 SIGNAL
HOISTED.

At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was in about Lat. 20 N. Long. 119 E., moving apparently W.N.W. The local No. 1 signal was hoisted at 6.45 a.m.

Pressure is reported to have increased moderately at Chaofoo and slightly from the Bonins to N.E. Japan and over Luzon. It has decreased moderately from Pratas to Formosa and from Hong Kong to Foochow.

The forecast for Hong Kong and coast till noon to-morrow is N.W. winds, freshening to a gale; fine at first, overcast, with rain later.

Manila, September 8, 9.45 a.m.: Typhoon in about Lat. 18 N., Long. 124 E., moving N.N.W.

The Colony had a clean bill of health for the 24 hours ending yesterday.

An unknown Chinese, about 42 years of age, was found hanging by the neck in the kitchen of No. 213, Queen's Road West, at present under construction. The man apparently committed suicide early yesterday morning.

NAVAL LOSSES.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE INCIDENT.

YANG SEN'S THREAT.

Shanghai, September 8.
The following official statement with regard to the Wanshan affair was given out by the British Naval Authorities at Shanghai this afternoon—

The British steamer "Wanlu," belonging to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, on August 29 was discharging passengers at Tungyang when she was boarded by sixteen armed soldiers and at the same time a sampan containing troops approached the ship. The "Wanlu" proceeded slowly in order to avoid the sampan. The sampan was fired at by the ship's gun. The sampan was then fired at by the ship's gun. The sampan was then fired at by the ship's gun.

Soldiers aboard seized the "Wanlu's" compass and threatened the captain with death. But an armed watch was kept aboard till the ship's arrival at Wanshan, where H.M.S. "Cockchafer" removed the soldiers.

General Yang Sen magnified this incident into the sinking of two junks, the drowning of fifty-six soldiers and the loss of eighty-five thousand dollars.

On August 29, Yang Sen sent three or four hundred soldiers aboard both the "Wanlu" and "Wanshan," when being at Wanshan. In addition, he fired the banks of the river with troops and refused to allow any further approach of the ship. The "Wanlu" was then fired at by the ship's gun.

At Wanshan negotiations through the British Consul at Chungking failed after Yang Sen's attitude and it was decided to send a naval expedition to Wanshan to effect their release. This expedition was under Commander Parley of H.M.S. "Despatch," who had been sent from Hankow with a party of officers and men. They arrived at Wanshan on the evening of September 5, but owing to a warning having been received by Yang Sen no attempt was made on that occasion to release the ships.

The Wanshan attempt was renewed on a date missing in the message received by the naval authorities, but the expedition, apparently set out in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's steamer "Kiawo," which the British Navy had taken up for that purpose.

The "Kiawo" encountered the heaviest fire alongside the s.s. "Wanshan," but succeeded in rescuing the ships and officers. The "Kiawo" was unable to proceed alongside the "Wanshan" owing to the fire, but the officers therefrom jumped aboard, the captain being picked up by the "Kiawo" and the chief officer by the French gunboat "Doudart de Lagree," but Chief Engineer Johnson, reported wounded, is presumed to have been drowned.

H.M.S. "Cockchafer" bombarded the town of Wanshan, and as far as can be ascertained, inflicted considerable damage.

They English Naval authorities state that the British casualties appear to be as follows, but details lack confirmation at present—

Killed—Comdr. F. C. Darley, Lieut. A. J. Higgins, of H.M.S. "Despatch"; Lieut. C. F. Ridge, of H.M.S. "Cockchafer"; Able Seaman Farminger, of H.M.S. "Despatch"; Leading Seaman Haslam, Able Seaman Mayratt and Barrow, of H.M.S. "Scarba."

Dangerously Wounded:—Able Seaman Farrow, of H.M.S. "Scarba."

Wounded:—Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Acheson, of H.M.S. "Cockchafer" and Lieut. J. C. Forgy Elliott, of H.M.S. "Mantis"; and Able Seamen Critt and Dolan, Shipwright Crabtree of H.M.S. "Despatch"; also two Able Seamen and one stoker of H.M.S. "Mantis" and five Able Seamen of H.M.S. "Cockchafer" and one Able Seaman of H.M.S. "Scarba," whose names are not yet known. Chinese casualties unknown.—Reuter.

It is reported officially that Wanshan has been bombarded and is in flames. No details are to hand and it is unknown yet whether the two captured British vessels have been recovered.

Peking, September 8.

It is authoritatively reported that fifteen British casualties resulted from the firing on the British gunboats at Wanshan, including three officers killed—Comdr. Darley and Lieut. Higgins of H.M.S. "Despatch"; Lieut. Ridge of H.M.S. "Cockchafer"; H.M.S. "Hawkins" from Waihaiwei, with the Admiral aboard, has left for Hankow.—Reuter.

Mr. James Gourlay has been appointed a director of the Bank of Scotland.

FRESH HOPES.

FOR NATIONAL SETTLEMENT OF COAL DISPUTE.

THREE-PARTY CONFERENCE.

London, September 8.

The miners' leaders were hurriedly summoned from Bournemouth and conferred for two hours with the Coal Committee of the Cabinet in Downing Street till after midnight.

Mr. A. J. Cook, on being interviewed to-day before returning to Bournemouth, refused to disclose the nature of the conversation, but it is believed that the Government, supported by public opinion, will bring the coal owners to meet the miners in a three-party conference to negotiate a national settlement.

A letter of to-day's date which Mr. Winston Churchill addressed to Mr. Evan Williams, President of the Mining Association, and issued to-night, explains in detail the kind of three-party conference which the Government contemplates. It says that such a conference could only in the first instance lay down certain broad principles and recommend the practical steps necessary to secure an early universal resumption of work, after which the task of negotiating agreements could be undertaken in each district on favourable conditions, and it should not then be difficult to conclude a national agreement.

The Government believes this to be the best and shortest path to reach a business-like and honourable settlement, for a good long time.—Reuter.

Miners' Sacrifices.

Rugby, September 8.
Though no official statement has been issued regarding last night's meeting of the miners' leaders with Mr. Churchill and the members of the Cabinet, Coal Committee, it is stated in government circles to-day that Mr. Churchill's object is to prepare the way for a three-party conference that would have some prospect of succeeding, and he desired to ascertain from the miners further details regarding their attitude to hours and wages.

It is unofficially stated that the miners' leaders, whilst still objecting to longer hours, were willing to make substantial wage sacrifices for a settlement on a national basis.

Hopes are entertained in Government circles that it will be possible to hold a three-party conference of representatives of the Government, the coal owners, and the miners some time next week.—British Wireless Service.

UNIQUE TRIAL.

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL CHARGED.

ALLEGED BRIBES.

New York, September 8.

The trial of Henry Daugherty and Thomas Miller, which has been opened here, is unique inasmuch as it is the first recorded under the Federal Criminal Law of a member of the Cabinet for alleged misdeeds during his term of office.

Judge Mack is presiding at the trial. Mr. Max Stever, reputed to be one of the shrewdest New York lawyers, is leading the defence.

The United States Attorney, Mr. Henry Buckner, is conducting the Government brief.

It is claimed that Daugherty, Miller and other, accused received large fees for their part in authorizing the return of the so-called American Metals Company to its European owners after the war. It is alleged that these sums were furnished by Herr Richard Merton, of Frankfurt-on-Main, President of the German Corporation which originally owned the metal concern.

The Government contends that approximately \$400,000 was paid in bribes whereupon Miller, with the approval of Daugherty, turned over to the European claimants the \$7,000,000 realised from the sale of the Metals Company.

Herr Merton, who is the Government's star witness, in his evidence gave dates of his visits to the United States and his meetings with an alleged intermediary named King (who is now dead) and others. The hearing has been adjourned.—Reuter's American Service.

CHINA'S WAR.

THE FALL OF WUCHANG AND HANKOW.

Peking, September 8.

The Southerners occupied Wuchang and Hankow yesterday. Wu Pei-fu retreated into Honan by train.—Reuter.

Shanghai, September 8.
A wireless message from Hankow states that the Cantonese have captured an important strategic position at Hanyang in the vicinity of Hankow, including the arsenal, which is the biggest in China.—Reuter.

Peking, September 8.
The Southerners have captured Wuchang and Hankow.—Reuter.

FLOWING GOLD.

SHIPMENT OF SOVEREIGNS FOR AMERICA.

AUSTRALIAN ACTIVITY.

Sydney, September 8.

The steamer "Sierra" is carrying half a million sovereigns to San Francisco, making the total exports since May \$8,500,000.

The Australian banks imported \$10,500,000 worth of gold last year.—Reuter.

COMING BACK.

CHRISTIAN GENERAL LEAVES RUSSIA.

Moscow, Sept. 8.
Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian General," is on his way back to China.—Reuter.

STANDARD WAGE.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE STATEMENT.

Simla, August 18.

Mr. Bhore, replying in the Assembly to-day to Mr. Venkatapatil's question regarding an opportunity for the Assembly to discuss the proposals regarding minimum wages for Indian labourers in Ceylon and Malaya, said that the proposals regarding the fixation of standard minimum wages for the Indian estate labourer in Ceylon and British Malaya had been made after full consultation with the Standing Committee on Emigration. These proposals were now the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Colonial Governments concerned.

An agreement on most questions had been reached with the Government of Ceylon, and the Government of India hoped to issue a communiqué reviewing the points of settlement as soon as negotiations on certain minor points, which were still under discussion, were completed.

If such an agreement was reached before the end of the session, he would endeavour to find an opportunity to make a statement to the House.

The Government did not consider that any general discussion of the question was necessary at this stage. It would also be inexpedient as negotiations were still in progress.

WEIRD DOCTORING.

A party of distinguished medical men has just visited Horton Mental Hospital, Epson, to see the manner in which the malaria-carrying mosquito is used to cure general paralysis. In 1917 German investigators discovered that the bite of the anopheline mosquito was an effective remedy for general paralysis. In British mental hospitals the treatment has proved so successful that world-wide interest is now being taken in it. Before being employed as "prescriptions," the insects infect themselves with the malaria germ. They are then made to bite patients, suffering from general paralysis, and when malaria is thus set up it has the effect of "killing" the paralysis. Quinine is then given the patient to free him from malaria. Weird though this form of doctoring may seem, it gives a high percentage of successes, and is the only known process by which general paralysis can be combated effectively.

POWDER ON POTATOES.

The spectacle of an aeroplane showering down powder from the air on a 45-acre field of potatoes to protect them from diseases excited great interest among South Lincolnshire agriculturists.

Mr. George Caudwell, of Weston, near Spalding, one of the largest growers of potatoes in the British Isles, chartered a private aeroplane, piloted by Major Savage, to experiment on a field of "Majesties."

The powder was contained in two pipes on either side of the fuselage, and the machine worked first down and then across the field, being so low that at times the wheels appeared nearly to touch the tops of the potatoes.

An operation which would take two days in the ordinary way was completed in 25 minutes.

General Guillaumat, who was Minister of War in the last Briand Cabinet, has been reappointed Commander-in-Chief of the French forces on the Rhine.

Miss D. Jordan Lloyd of London, accompanied by the guides Hans and Fritz Kaufmann of Grindelwald, made the first ascent this season of the Schreckhorn.

DRAGON QUEST.

GAME HUNTING THRILLS IN KOMODO.

Some of the biggest big-game hunting thrills ever experienced should be forthcoming shortly, up in the mountains of one of the islands of the Dutch East Indies, where efforts are to be made to trap the last great uncaptured wild beast in the world, a fierce man-eating lizard, 30 ft. long when full grown, which may have been the original dragon that has pervaded Chinese mythology with dragon-lore.

Mr. Jesse Metcalf, of New York, is leading one expedition, and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Burden, also of New York, another. Mrs. Burden will try to take moving pictures of the monsters. The place where this great lizard survives is the island of Komodo, in the Sunda Sea, between Flores and Supbawa, some 400 miles south-east of Borneo.

The last time I was out in the Malay Archipelago, writes an explorer to the "Manchester Guardian," I managed to obtain, from various Dutch colonial officials, tidings of some personal experiences with the creature. Only little ones have hitherto been killed, for the simple reason that the big ones, which have several times been sighted, go killing on their own account with such zest that it is very difficult to induce natives to accompany a white man after them. They can move as fast as a motor-car, and they are quite fearless in going to the defence of their young. Their tough, scaly hide is impervious to native weapons, and even with a high-velocity rifle it is hard to get a shot that will stop their onrush.

Lieutenant J. K. H. van Steyn van Hunsbroek, when Civil Administrator of the coastal settlement at Reo, on Flores, crossed to Komodo, investigated the rumours which had reached him, shot a young "dragon" 7 ft. long, and preserved the skin. He was unable to obtain one of the big ones. He found the natives very reluctant to participate in his hunting.

They called the monster the Boeajadasat, or Crocodile of the Land. It is no crocodile, however, for examination of several skins have shown clearly that it is a giant member of the Varanus family of lizards. It has a short snout and sharp teeth. A kind of raised keel runs down the middle of the back, rising, at the tail, into a five-peaked crest somewhat resembling that of our own little pond newt. It slashes right and left with this tail when angry. It has a yellow tongue, nearly a yard long, which, on occasion, it darts in and out of its mouth. (The Chinese dragon, you will recollect, is portrayed with a long yellowish or reddish tongue, or yellowish or reddish flame darting from its open jaws.) An amazing thing about it is that it is deaf, though not "stone" deaf. But its neck is so limber that its constantly twisting and turning head makes the task of approaching it un-noticed one of great difficulty.

After Lieutenant van Steyn van Hunsbroek's visit, a local chief, the Rajah Bitjara, accompanied by a native collector sent out by the Dutch Museum at Buitenzorg, in Java, bagged four young ones, 9 ft., 7½ ft., and 3 ft. (two) respectively. Sergeant Beker, of the Dutch Colonial Army, bagged a 13-footer, but was unable to shoot one of the big fellows, as he found the risk too great to be tackled single-handed. Herr Aldegon, another Dutchman, shot some young.

Like robber barons of old, the "dragons" live up aloft on bare hills, where they can see every moving creature long before it can reach them. Their sleeping quarters are in bamboo thickets around springs at the head of rocky gullies. Here they spend the night in lairs hollowed out under overhanging rocks, awakening at dawn to prowl for their prey. The risks of tackling them can be appreciated when it is mentioned that they sometimes go about in parties of a dozen or more, and that there are no trees to climb, and that, raising themselves on their hind legs, the adults could quite easily make a mouthful of a man as high up a rock or pole as the top of a motor-bus. Aldegon "ground-baited" for them with carcasses of wild boar.

The only prudent way of going after the big ones would be in an armoured car or a tank. The two expeditions are not to be envied the job of mollifying one (or more) sufficiently to induce it to "emigrate," alive, to the United States!

At the meeting of the Council of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, Mr. W. J. Thomas was elected president for the ensuing year, the vice-presidents being Mr. A. J. Atkinson and Mr. W. McAlister.

PEACE IN SPAIN.

MARTIAL LAW ALREADY ABOLISHED.

TROOPS SENT HOME.

Madrid, September 8.

General Primo de Rivera, in an interview, said that absolute order had been restored; the King had signed a decree abolishing martial law, and the Government was sending back 12,000 Moroccan troops to Morocco.

The King returns to San Sebastian to-night.—Reuter.

ILL-STARRED.

CLAIMS FOR LOANS ADVANCED.

YACHT "ST. GEORGE."

The story of the financial difficulties of a scientific expedition to the South Pacific undertaken by a party of experts in the steam yacht "St. George" in October 1924 was told in the Admiralty Court, London.

The matter came before the Court at the instance of Major Archibald Douglas, a director of the Company, who organised the expedition, and Mr. William Alexander Grant, of Hillersdon, Cullompton, Devon, one of the passengers on the yacht.

The former claimed £200 and the latter £1,000, advanced to assist the expedition when the yacht, had got through the Panama Canal and was stranded for lack of funds.

Mr. Balloch for the plaintiffs, said a company called Research Expedition (Ltd.), with a capital of £3,000, was formed to own the yacht. The vessel cost £3,350 and a further £16,815 was spent in fitting her for the voyage. To meet these liabilities Mr. Gates advanced £25,000 on mortgage. The mortgagee had already obtained judgment on his mortgage and the vessel had been sold by order of the Court, realising £6,600.

Major Douglas said the expedition achieved most interesting results. They had hoped to repay advances by means of a film of the trip, which unfortunately did not pay.

Mr. Grant said that he, like the six other passengers who accompanied the expedition, paid £700 for the trip. He advanced the loans to enable the ship to get on. They were held up at one point for such a long time for lack of funds that he could not stand it any longer. After a long legal argument as to the validity of the bottomry bonds the President reserved judgment.

Shadows Before.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

Entertainments.

September 9—Queen's Theatre; Reginald Denny in "Rolling Home." September 9—Star Theatre; "The Sea Hawk."

September 9—World Theatre; Jack Pickford in "The Hill Billy." September 9-19—Musical novelties at Kau U Fong Theatre.

September 20—Concert in Aid of the Alice and Affiliated Hospitals, 8.15 p.m.

September 24—Promenade Concert by the H.K.V.D.C. Infantry Co., on the Parade Ground at Corps Headquarters.

October 21—Grand Concert under the auspices of the Navy League, Sports.

September 18—Penk Church Sunday School sports and tea: Kellett Crest, 4 p.m.

September 18—Annual "At Home" of the Chinese Recreation Club.

October 9—Fourth race meeting of the Hong Kong Jockey Club at Happy Valley.

Auctions.
September 9—At Messrs. Lammet Bros' Sales Room, Duddell Street, Postage stamps, 5.15 p.m.

September 10—Auction of beer and stout etc by Messrs. Lammet Bros' at their Sales Room, 11 a.m.

September 11—At the Ritz Cafe, Alexandra Building, Ground Floor, the goods and chattels of the Cafe, 10.30 a.m.

Meetings.
September 10—Annual meeting of the H.K. Football Club at Messrs. Jardine's board room, 5.30 p.m.

September 17—Annual meeting of the Kowloon Cricket Club, 5.30 p.m.

Miscellaneous.
September 11—Examination for new boys joining St. Stephen's College, Prospect Place, 9.30 a.m.

September 13—New term at St. Stephen's College, Bonham Road and the Diocesan Boys' School, Kowloon.

September 14—Sixth yearly drawing of twenty debentures of Hong Kong Club, in Club House, 11 a.m.

December 6—Matriculation, senior and junior local examinations will begin at the Hong Kong University.



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A husband who nearly went mad,
For the oven was old
The soup always cold
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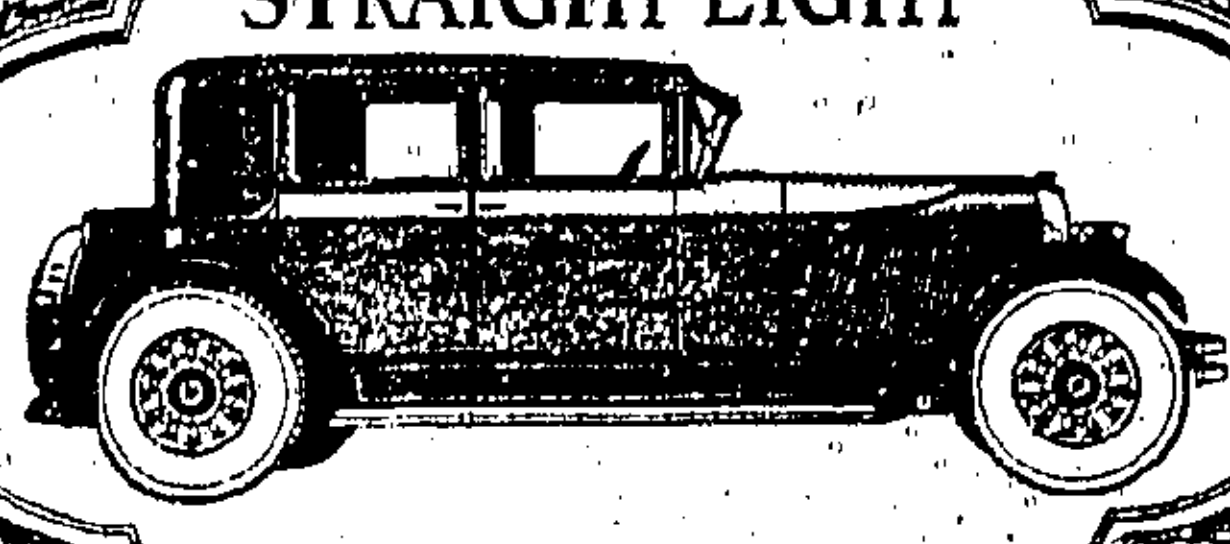
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LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The auction of beer, etc. by Messrs. Lammert Bros. will take place at their sales room at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

During the year ended June 30 last, 11,260,000 deposits were made in Yorkshire Penny Bank, representing a total amount of £35,640,000 and an average deposit of £3 8s. 2d.

Summoned by the P.W.D. for deviating from plans submitted and approved by the department, the owner of No. 16, Wing On Street, and of another building in Gilman Street, was fined \$60 at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

One N.C.O. in the Polish Army was killed and several privates were wounded when three "75" field guns of French make exploded during artillery target-practice near Nowy Targ (Neumarkt) by troops of the Cracow garrison.

This year's conference of the International Law Association, met in Vienna to the great satisfaction of the Austrians, who attach importance to the fact that this is the first meeting since the war outside what was Allied territory.

During Norwegian air manoeuvres off Christiansand two hydroplanes about to land collided, with the result that one sank immediately. The pilot, Lieutenant Troye, was seriously injured. The other machine was only slightly damaged.

The Council of the University of Paris has sanctioned the foundation at the Sorbonne of a wireless telephony institute, which will enable listeners in to follow lectures in their own homes. The new wireless institute will be opened in November.

The Recorder at Hull Quarter Sessions quashed the sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour passed by the Stipendiary on John William Dodsworth, a railway fireman, for throwing a missile, which the appellant contended was a ball of paper, at a volunteer during the general strike.

The Yugoslav Prime Minister, M. Cuzounovitch, has requested all the Ministers to revise their departmental estimates so as to secure a reduction in the Budget expenditure of 10 per cent. for the current year.

Mr. Robert Mond and a family party of ten people, including nurses and several children engaged a "giant" super-marine Napier flying-boat of Imperial Airways to fly them from Southampton to Dinard, where they spent a holiday. This is the first time a family party has chartered a big flying-boat to take them on their holidays.

At Boston (Lincolnshire) three Wrangle youths were fined £2 each and ordered to pay costs for gross cruelty to a stray dog. They admitted taking the dog into a barn, fastening its jaws with a horse twitch, and pricking its hindquarters. They said it was done "for fun." The dog went mad, and had to be destroyed.

Four of the directors of the John Muslin Company in Tokyo have been prosecuted on the charge of having embezzled their employees' fund at the time of the dissolution of the company. About 2,000 workers who have been thrown out of employment are now appealing to the prefectural Governor for help.

Paulsmiths, N.Y., September 2.—Will Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, informed President Coolidge to-day that American movie fans annually spend approximately one thousand million dollars in admission fees at 20,233 theatres in the United States.

The Commonwealth imports for the year ended June 30 are valued at \$151,445,193, a decrease of \$5,697,800 compared with the previous year. Exports fell by \$13,785,187 to \$147,244,972. Imports of piece goods, mainly British, and valued at \$21,575,155, declined \$1,544,040, the fall being the effect of the increased duties. A much larger fall had been anticipated.

A serious outbreak of phylloxera (a disease of the grape vine dreaded by vine growers) has been discovered in the most famous vineyards producing Rhine wine, notably in the vicinity of Rudesheim.

General Yen Chun-yang, as chief of the Chinese police force, is finding difficulty in obtaining the funds from Nanking to pay his men. He has sent one last appeal to the Finance Commissioner of Kiangsu for money to pay out August salaries, and if this appeal is unsuccessful he will send his personal secretary "to demand prompt payment."

Starting from September 1, special precautions for public safety were taken by the Shanghai and Woosung Constabulary. These included the carrying of carbines by constables on duty and the curtailment of leave of constables off duty. Instructions to this effect have been received direct from Marshal Sun Chuan-fang.

Two solicitors appearing before the Walsall magistrates recently in a separation case in which the parties were George and Mary June Cooper, both more than 70 years of age, announced that they had agreed on a separation order for one penny per week, merely to keep the couple apart, the wife having complained of threats. The Bench made the order asked for.

Professor Einstein, the scientist, who is a delegate to the meeting of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation now being held at Geneva, has expressed the opinion that the ether is not susceptible to movement but simply provides a field for the propagation of gravitation. The ether, he said, is an immobile transmitter of action through space. Light, like electricity and weight, passes through the medium of the ether, which conducts their energy without participating in their vibrations and without diminishing them, because it does not possess the qualities of inertia. This may appear symbolic, said Prof. Einstein, but it is a symbol the scientific world cannot ignore.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The war memorial at Bedford School was opened by Prince Henry.

Mr. William Forbes has been elected a director of Stewarts and Lloyds, Limited.

Count von Arnim was among the passengers who left for Manila by the "Empress of Russia."

Mr. Osborne Smith, managing governor-elect of the Imperial Bank of India, has left London for Bombay.

The Rev. F. H. Congrave has been appointed Provost and Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, Toronto.

At the annual general meeting of the Institute of Directors, Viscountess Rhonda was elected President.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Lieut. Harry Melville Arbuthnot Day, of the H. M. S. "Tamar," to Miss Doreen Holgate, of Glenalee Hotel.

Among the latest wills appear those of Mr. Lovat Fraser, the well known journalist, who left £1,816, and Mr. W. Valentine Robinson, entertainer, who last year accompanied Sir Harry Lauder on his world tour. He left £2,125.

Probate of the will of Mr. Charles Herbert Lightfoot of Shizuoka, Japan, a tea broker, has been granted in the Supreme Court to Mr. C. F. G. Grimble. Deceased left property in Hongkong to the amount of \$18,800.

Taipei society is much grieved to hear of the sudden illness and death, which occurred in the Taipei Hospital, Ipoh, on Sunday the 29th ult., of Mr. V. C. Upton, manager of Lauderdale Estate, Matang. Mr. Upton was for many years prominent in social events, sport and volunteering and was officer commanding E. Company, M. S. V. R. He was a keen rugger player until quite recently.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place at H. B. M. Consulate-General, Nanking, China, between Dudley Stewart Norman, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Norman, late of Faban House, Fahan, Co. Donegal, and Penelope Estelle Lawrence, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claud Lawrence, of Temple Cottage, Iwer Heath, Bucks.

Miss Alice Coates, a lady missionary, has arrived in Japan where she will stay six years.

The Margaret Williamson Hospital at Shanghai has added Miss Helen Bierman to its staff of nurses.

Representing the Westinghouse Electric interests, Mr. C. A. Johnson, engineer, is staying in Tokyo for three years.

As a medical missionary, Dr. O. R. Avison will remain in Korea for five years. Dr. Avison is accompanied by his wife.

Mr. W. W. Anderson, a civil engineer of Montreal, is at present making a survey in Japan for a Canadian engineering firm.

Mr. I. C. Fung, who is connected with the Bank of Canton, is at present stopping in Shanghai. He will return to Hong Kong later.

The President of the U.S.A. Board of Foreign Missions, Mr. C. E. Patton has returned to Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Patton.

Miss Ruth Diggs, who was a passenger on the "President Grant," will teach as a missionary in Seoul, Korea, where she is to stop for five years.

The Rev. A. N. Nelson, a missionary, has arrived at Tokyo for a term of seven years. He is accompanied by Mrs. Nelson and three children.

Intending to make their home in Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Roemisch arrived there on the "President Grant." Mr. Roemisch is the representative in Japan of the Carl Zeiss Jena of Germany.

Dr. Budberg died suddenly at his residence at Harbin on August 25, after a very short illness. He was born in the Baltic Provinces on January 22, 1867, and was graduated at Dorpat University in 1895. During the Russo-Japanese war he was in charge of a military hospital and thus became acquainted with the Far East. He paid a short visit to Russia in 1905 and then returned to Harbin, where he has lived ever since; as he received an appointment as police and prison doctor in 1908. He was one of the foremost doctors in the fight with the plague in 1910, and wrote a book in German on the subject. In 1921 he again helped conquer the disease. The funeral was attended by a large number of people.

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A WEEK'S PAPERS IN ONE.

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

Outstanding events of the week up to this Wednesday (inclusive) are graphically described in the Overland China Mail.

People at Home want to know all about the historic occurrences concerning sojourners in China. Better than writing a letter is to send along a copy with all the news.

OUR NAVAL CASUALTIES.

The events leading up to the Naval action on the Yangtze, details of the casualties suffered by the British in an heroic attempt to uphold prestige, will be found in this week's issue, together with names of ships taking part and other information.

PICKETS AS PIRATES.

How action was taken against the Canton strike pickets by forces of H.M.'s Navy at Canton and Swatow—and the sequel to the incidents—is also described in the Overland China Mail. The "protest" of the Canton Foreign Ministry is included.

WARS IN CHINA.

Prominence is now given by Home papers to the struggles in China, and the effect on foreign intercourse. Friends will be asking themselves questions. Not a cable from the daily publication has been omitted. Such tell the folks what they want to know. Despatches regarding the epic defence of Wuchang will give readers an inkling into methods of Chinese warfare. Wu Pei-fu's "death," "capture" and his real condition will also prove interesting.

Colony's loss: The death of another well-known resident, in Dr. J. C. Dalmahoy Allan, is recorded.

"Mutiny" on ship: What happened on a Hong Kong bound vessel, the "Talamba," when deportees gave the officers an anxious time, is told in full.

All the local news of the week: All the local news is included in the Overland China Mail every week, out on Fridays in time for the mail.

A host of unique events in and around the Colony—combining to let others know about life in the Far East—will be found. To mention only a few:—Reception to Prince Dahni and Princess Sipbam of Siam; Hong Kong as the "Island of Kisses" in a film taken here; Canton's decision to hand back mission hospitals; the Governor being entertained by Chinese; Hobbs's reply to local cricketers.

READY TO-MORROW.

Homeward Mail Closes on Saturday at 2.30 p.m.
and the Siberian mail at 5 p.m.

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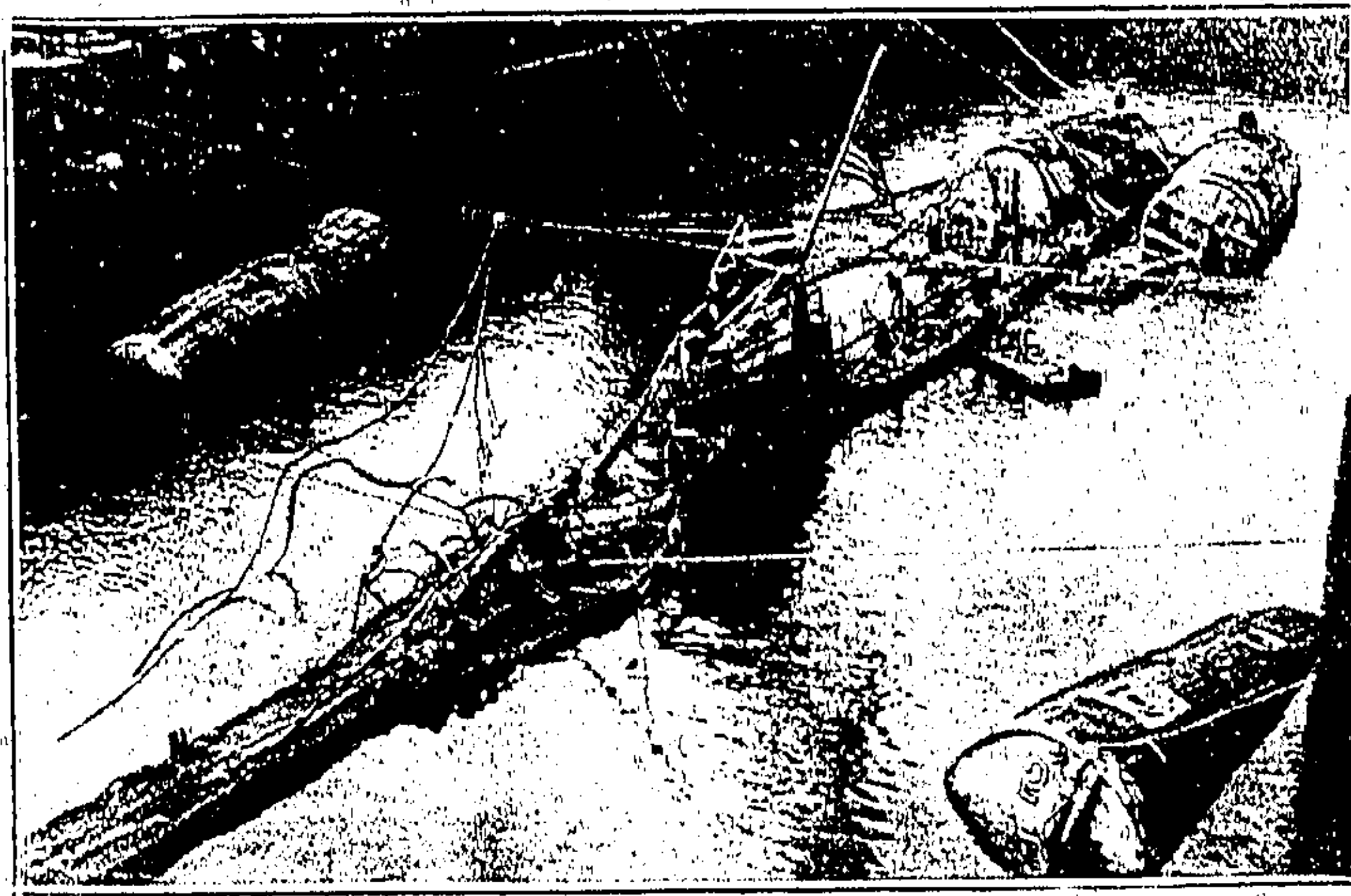
GENERAL AND
COMMERCIAL
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TELEPHONE CENTRAL 22.

People and Events in the News of the World



Mr. Frank B. Hedley, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit of New York, led the fight against striking motormen.



The deck of the S-51 was raised to the surface at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the first time since it was sunk in September, 1925. It was towed from off New London, with only the mast above water.



Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was revealed as the largest contributor to the Anti-Saloon League by the Senate Committee investigating primary expenditures.



Katherine Kelley, daughter of Cornelius Kelley, copper magnate, was married to Nils Florman. She is 22 and he is 40.



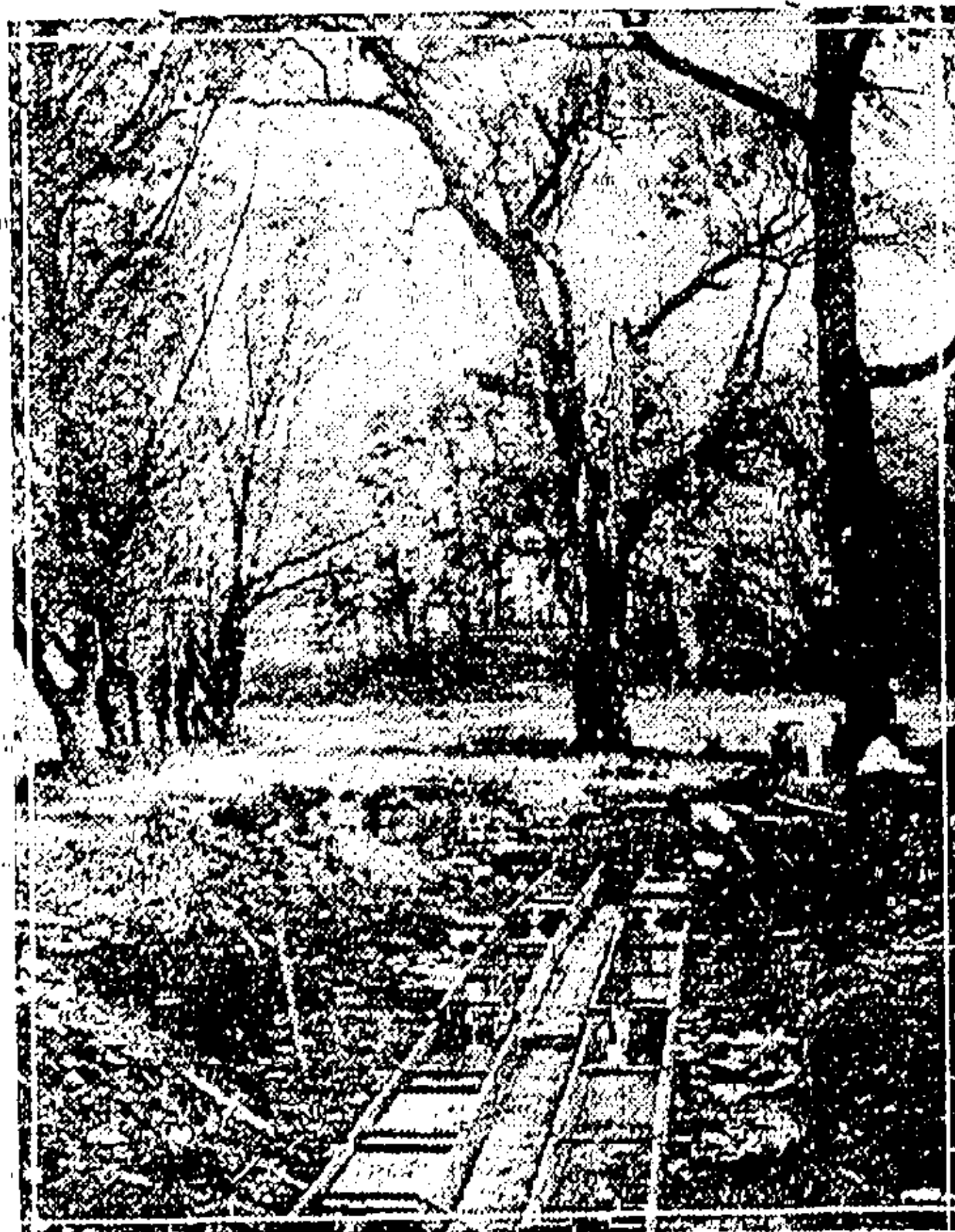
Mayor W. Freeman Kendrick of Philadelphia was under fire because he authorized the opening of the Sesqui-centennial Exposition on Sundays. The Presbyterian and other churches withdrew their support.



Willie Hall, brother of Mrs. Frances Stevens Hall, was to be examined for information of the Hall-Mills murder, for which his sister was arrested at New Brunswick.



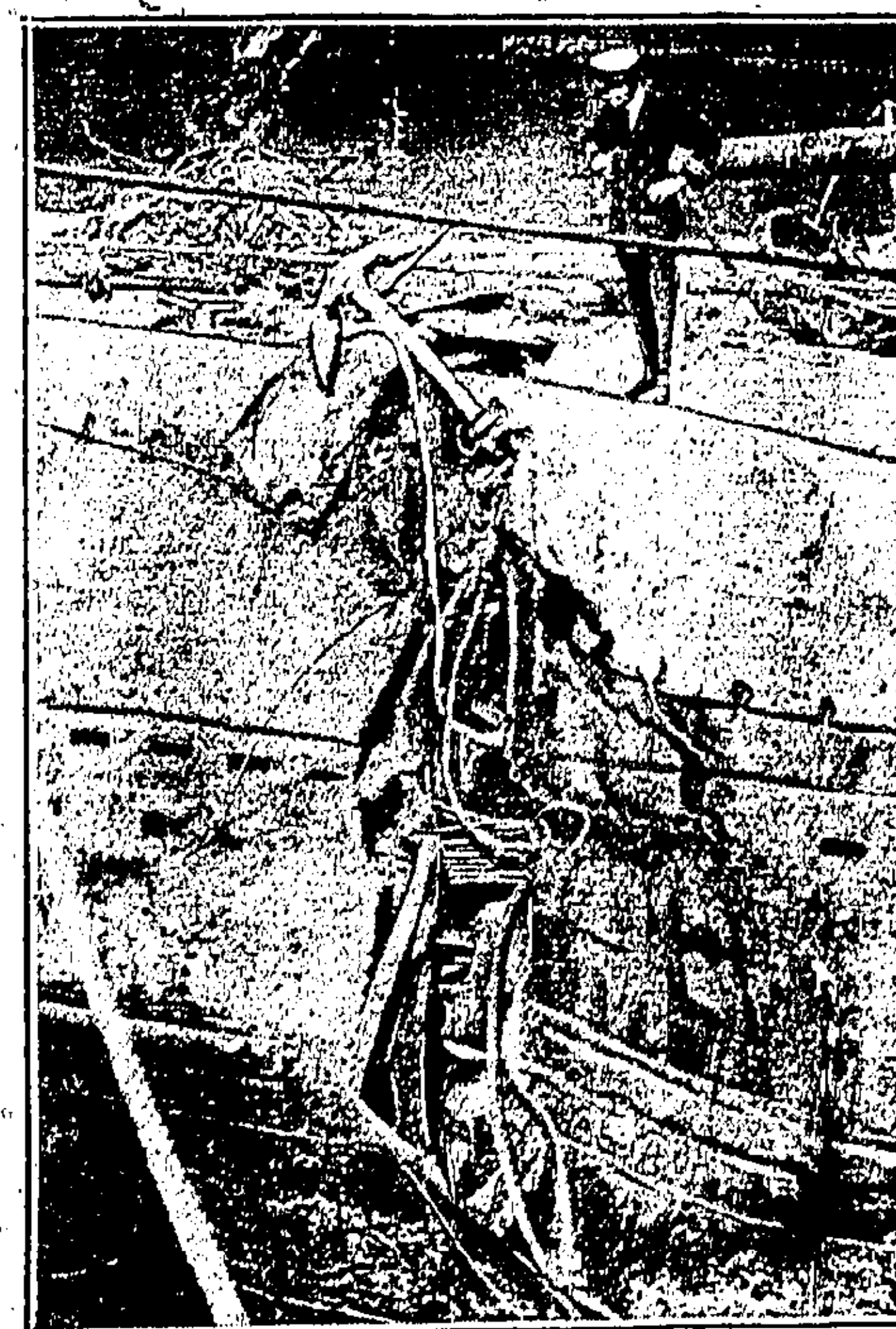
Mrs. William Ziegler recently fled suit in Paris, asking for a divorce from her husband, a prominent New York turfman and polo enthusiast.



Officials of the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries placing young fish in troughs near streams which they will ultimately stock. The fish will remain in the troughs until they are big enough to defend themselves against larger fish in the streams, the bureau having found that under the old method of placing the young fish in the streams the larger fish ate them, thus defeating the objects of the bureau.

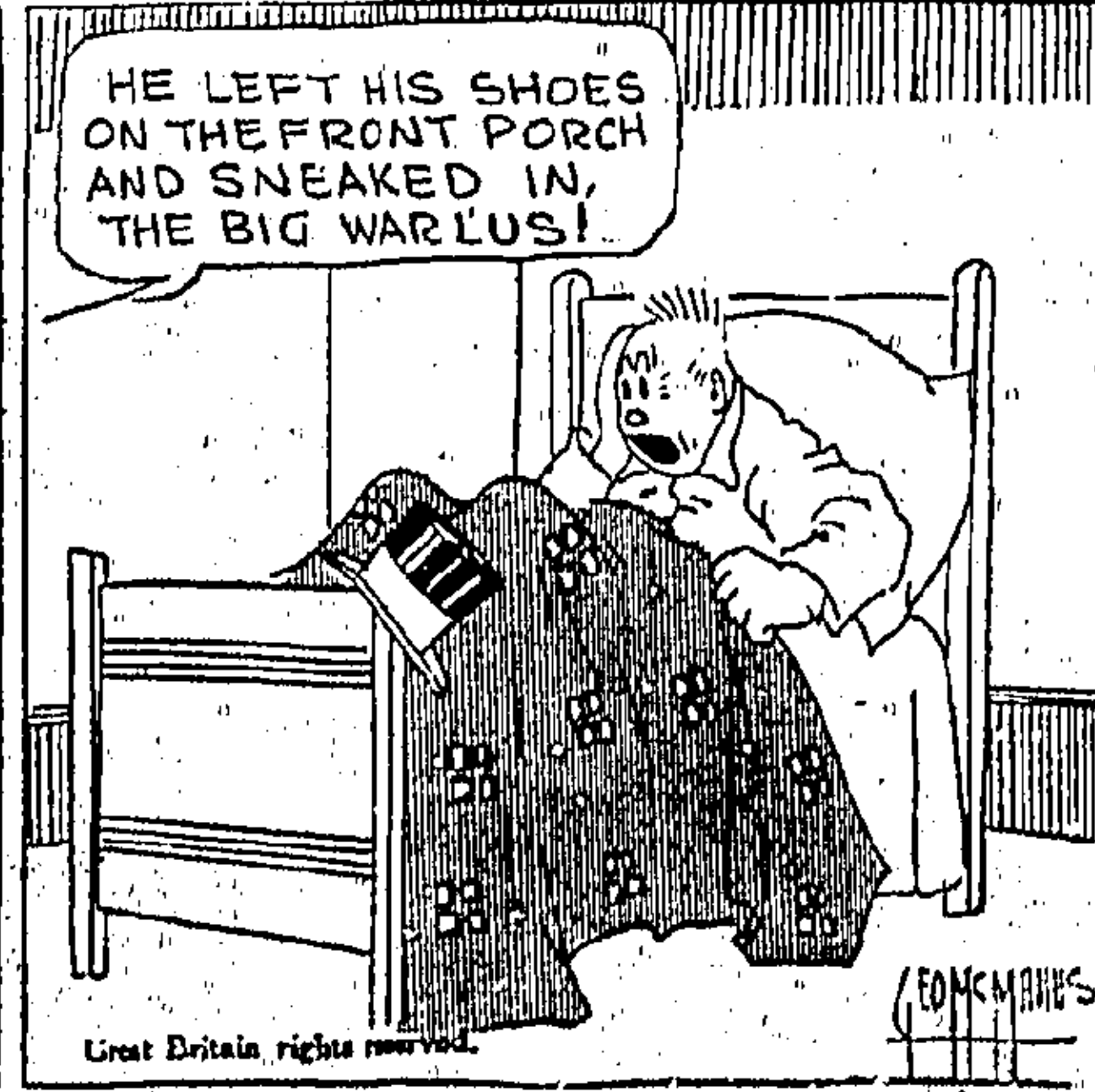


Curious youngsters used this method of obtaining a peep at Mrs. Frances Stevens Hall while she was held in the New Brunswick jail for the murder of her husband and a choir singer.



Here is the hole that the City of Rome tore in the S-51, sending the submarine to the bottom. The picture was taken at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the submarine was in drydock.

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EVENTS IN CHINA.

HOME PRESS COMMENTS.

The week has effected no material alteration in the China situation, says the "China Express and Telegraph" of August 12. The rivalry of the self-appointed leaders continues, with fresh splits here and new combinations there. The only fact which clearly emerges is that wanton suffering and hardship is being inflicted upon millions of industrious and patient people whose sole concern is to be left in peace. Of actual fighting there appears to have been little—just a few skirmishes in the North where lack of enterprise on both sides has brought about a condition of stalemate, and a few practically unopposed advances by the Cantonese "Reds" in the Yangtze area—but the countryside is teeming with unpaid and ill-disciplined armies, who have to be maintained at the public expense and adopt their own methods to ensure that the feeding is liberal and to their liking. Every week brings news of fresh alliances to "eliminate" one or other of the rival factions. Last week Marshal Chang was reported to be joining hands with the Kuomintang, whom he was fighting, to dispose of his "ally" Marshal Wu, while the "Independent" Lord of the Five Provinces of the South-East, General Sun, was suspected of an intrigue with the Kuomintang, or Canton "Reds," with a similar end in view.

This week there is rejoicing in Peking over a reported combination of the forces of Chang, Wu and Sun to dispose finally of both the "Kuo" factions. To add to the piquancy of the situation it is reported that Canton is much alarmed lest the armies of Yun-nan and Kweichow engineer an attack upon the Cantonese rear and cut them off. Unfortunately experience has proved that reports of the kind are not to be relied upon. Each of the militarists is striving for his own supremacy, and none is sufficiently patriotic to subordinate his personal interests for the national cause. If one combination were to suppress another the victors would, as in the past, split up over the division of the spoils, and the one need of China, a strong central authority, would be as remote as ever. In some quarters it is regarded as unlikely that China will ever again have a Central Government. There certainly has been none worthy of the trust for some time. However, the prospect of China splitting up into a number of military states offers no solution of the problem, for nothing would prevent their rulers getting at each other's throats just as they are doing to-day.

The "Manchester Guardian" says that if any one of them had regard for any interest except his own, it might be possible for the foreign Powers to offer helpful advice towards a lasting settlement. What form that settlement would take the paper does not venture to say, but it seems fairly clear that China is not likely to come into a state of peace and orderly government except by outside influence, in spite of the fact that the Powers, which have been meeting in Peking, have not been able to relieve the situation. As the case calls loudly for some very special treatment, it is suggested by Mr. J. Rankine Finlayson, in a letter to our contemporary, that it might be worth while to explore, with all seriousness, the possibility of the world's greatest influence, the League of Nations. The world, he adds, rejoices that the League has dealt with not a few critical cases and with success. One is fully conscious of the profound difficulties that surround such a suggestion; but the China problem is so overwhelmingly difficult that it may be only by a most unusual procedure that any progress towards a settlement can be made.

THE £2,000,000 GIFT.

MR. SHELFORD'S CRITICISM AT A.B.M. MEETING.

Mr. W. H. Shelford, president of the Association of British Malaya, in the course of his address at the recent annual meeting in London referring to the contribution of £2,000,000 from the F.M.S. toward the cost of the Singapore Naval Base, said this has been announced as a free gift from the rulers and the Government of the F.M.S.

Bearing in mind the close association of the High Commissioner and the Administration of these States, and the tendency of the native mind it is not difficult to guess the source of inspiration.

The money, of course, comes from the public revenues, and these have been swelled by the higher export duty on rubber introduced under the restrictions scheme.

It may be that this is the price rubber growers have to pay for restriction.

Penitential Mood.

In this connection of public revenues I would remind you of the conditions existing a few years ago and of the words spoken to you by Mr. James Graham, who was president at that time.

He said: "Just at the present moment I think it is true that the Government is in a somewhat chastened and penitential mood, but you remember the old saying that 'when the devil was sick the devil was well'—the devil is a saint was he. I think it is questionable if this penitential mood will last long when a period of prosperity returns."

The Colony has already found the land for the site, which has been valued at £350,000. I do not understand why a value has been placed upon it unless it is to form the basis of a cash payment by the Colony to the Imperial Government, if and when the time comes to move the Naval Base elsewhere.

I should have thought it would have been prudent to provide for the surrender of the land to the Colony free of charge should such a contingency arise. (Hear, hear.)

A Query.

These transactions gave me the impression that, the safeguarding of the property and revenues of Malaya have not been the first consideration of the Government.

Singapore has supplied the site of the Naval Base; Hongkong has subscribed to it; the Federated Malay States has subscribed to it; but as far as I can understand the self-governing Dominions have not.

I wonder if these gifts are so free as they have been represented to be.

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NEWS BY MAIL.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM ALL PARTS.

A number of women delegates at the I.L.P. Summer School at Easton Lodge complained that co-operatively produced clothing did not keep pace with modern fashions in design, colour and appearance.

A proposal that the Tailors and Garment Workers' Union should send a delegation to meet the Russian Clothing Workers' Union, was defeated at the Leeds Conference of the Tailors and Garment Workers' Union.

A number of Labour members have introduced into Parliament a Bill to give Home Rule to Scotland, with a single-chamber Parliament of 148 members, and providing that no M.P.s for Scotland are to remain in the Imperial Parliament.

The present Mayoress of West Bromwich, Mrs. Grace Cottrell, has accepted the Mayoralty for the coming year. Her husband, the present Mayor, will be Deputy-Mayor, and Mrs. Cottrell has nominated her elder daughter, Miss Aileen Cottrell, as Mayoress.

Colonel Stewart and his wife, well known at Brooklands motor track, riding alternately a French motorcycle with a 350 c.c. British engine, on Montherley track, Paris, broke the 24 hours' long-distance record of 56-83 m.p.h. held by Italy. They averaged 62.3 m.p.h. for the 24 hours.

"It is a disgrace that a man who has done so well should be in this position," said Judge Sir Thomas Granger at Greenwich, when Frederick Wade, who fought at Zeebrugge, was sued by the L.C.C. for non-payment of rent on account of unemployment. His Honour made a public appeal that the man might be found a berth.

At the Congress of Esperanto held at Edinburgh at a special service in St. Giles' Cathedral all the acts of worship, praise, prayer and preaching were carried out in Esperanto. The manuscript of the Bible, translated for the first time into Esperanto, was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Graham Bailey, Reader in Asiatic Languages in the University of London.

The Australian Commonwealth Government having issued a writ against the South Australian Government and the South Australian Commissioner of Taxes to restrain them from taxing petrol sales on the ground that such tax is invalid under the Constitution, the South Australian Government is suspending its proclamation reducing the petrol tax from three-pence to one penny.

A Lakeland postman who has many remote farms to serve among the hills usually has an hour's doze in the open if the weather is hot after his morning deliveries, and has adopted a novel way of being awakened. Lying beside a lake he removes his boots and socks and stretches full length with his feet just near enough to the water's edge for his toes to be tickled by the wash from a steamer that passes punctually at an hour later.

A page of Australian history has been re-opened on the death of George Denis Devine aged 79. Devine was a sergeant of police in February, 1919, when Ned Kelly, Dan Kelly, Steve Hart and Joe Byrne entered Jerilderie. They imprisoned Devine and the assisting constable and donned their uniforms. They then inspected the town as relieving officers from Sydney and took possession of an hotel, everyone who entered being made prisoner. They then robbed a bank of £2,000, cut the telegraph wires and rode away on the troopers' horses.

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This picture was taken when Mrs. Frances Stevens Hall (centre) walked out of the jail at New Brunswick, free on bail on charges of murdering her husband, the Rev. Edward Hall, and Eleanor Mills, his choir singer. She was accompanied home by her cousin, Mrs. Edwin Carpenter, and her lawyers, W. R. Studer, Russell E. Watson and Timothy N. Pfeffer.

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